

Begin 'not well,' skips cabinet

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin did not attend the weekly cabinet meeting yesterday, "because he did not feel well," in the words of the official communiqué.

Medical sources familiar with Begin's condition were reported as saying that the premier had suffered no specific illness or setback over the weekend. Observers thus attributed his indisposition to the general debility that has laid him low in recent weeks and that was apparently responsible, in part at least, for his decision a fortnight ago to resign from the premiership.

Begin did not attend synagogue services on Rosh Hashana, as he usually does.

Sources close to Begin could not say yesterday whether the premier's physical ailment, which prevented him attending the cabinet session yesterday, was also contributing to the delay in his submitting his formal resignation to the president.

There had been reports last week that Begin would present himself at President Chaim Herzog's residence before Rosh Hashana. After he failed to do so, the pundits predicted he would go to the president yesterday. Now, because of his indisposition, there is no firm prediction as to when he will go.

Negotiations on the new coalition were in abeyance yesterday, partly because of the cabinet meeting, and partly because of the Fast of Gedaliah, which was observed by some of the Orthodox negotiators.

The official cabinet communiqué made a point of noting that Deputy Premier David Levy chaired the meeting yesterday "at the request of the premier." This was somewhat superfluous, since Levy is the only deputy premier and would naturally be expected to chair the meeting in Begin's absence, without any need for Begin to "request" him to do so.

The pointed reference in the communiqué was seen by some observers as further evidence of Begin's desire to strengthen Levy's position within the Likud and Herut.

These observers interpreted Begin's failure publicly to endorse Yitzhak Shamir's candidacy for the succession, in his tussle with Levy at the Herut central committee, 10 days ago, as a measure of oblique support for Levy. (Levy won 40 per cent of the vote — considered a creditable performance for the relatively young and inexperienced deputy premier.)

Likud team confident of wrapping up coalition deal

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Likud ministers on the team negotiating with prospective partners the formation of a new coalition government said last night they believe the talks will be concluded today.

Only minor issues are still open and "during the day there will be some smoothing over here and there," one minister told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Leaders of small, would-be coalition partners, however, appeared less certain the talks would end at today's meeting, scheduled for 7 p.m. at the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem. Nevertheless, they indicated that the outstanding issues would at the most delay, rather than prevent, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Begin replacing Menachem Begin.

In preparation for this evening's meeting, Tami's secretariat is to meet in Tel Aviv this afternoon to reverse an earlier decision to quit the government. That decision was taken before Prime Minister Begin announced his decision to resign.

Tehiya's three MKs, meanwhile, are demanding that Science Minister Yuval Ne'eman be head, or at least acting head, of the Ministerial Settlement Committee, it was reported.

Agudat Yisrael wants assurances that the archaology and Who is a Jew laws will be passed. The party also wants stricter enforcement of laws preventing public transportation on the Sabbath.

EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
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Refugees from the Shouf Mountain fighting yesterday wait at the Rosh Hanikra checkpoint to cross into Israel, on their way to other countries. (Elmakis, IPPA)

PLO fighters infiltrate vacated areas

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

There is grave consternation and profound embarrassment in Jerusalem at the prospect of the PLO terrorist units re-entering areas of Lebanon vacated by Israel and threatening even to return to Beirut.

After a lengthy cabinet discussion yesterday, well-placed sources acknowledged that "some" PLO men had already infiltrated into "certain areas" hard on the heels of the advancing Druse forces.

These sources asserted that Israel has "grounds to hope and believe" that this initial re-infiltration would not be the harbinger of a more massive return of the PLO units to central and western Lebanon, and especially to Beirut.

The sources maintained that it was "not in the Druse's interests" to collaborate too closely with the

PLO. They said Israel had delivered stern warnings to the Druse not to allow the PLO back. And they implied that Israel had received certain undertakings from the Druse.

But there is plainly no certainty in Jerusalem that such undertakings will be honoured — or indeed that they can be honoured — in the worsening Lebanese civil warfare.

A large-scale return by the PLO — particularly a high-profile return to Beirut — would deeply embarrass Israel by nullifying a central "achievement" of the costly year-long war: the ousting of the terror organizations from the Lebanese capital.

A deep penetration by the PLO southwards, moreover, would place the Israel Defence Forces deployed along the Awali River, once more in confrontation with hostile irregular forces.

Government sources insisted, though, that the main success of the war — protecting the Galilee from PLO bombardment — would remain intact. The IDF's present deployment would ensure that Israel's north stays quiet and unthreatened.

"In the worst case," said one high source, "the IDF, having pulled out of the Shouf Mountains, will be in close proximity to hostile forces again. But the Galilee remains secure."

If this "worst case" scenario does develop, the source continued, it would be a sobering lesson to Israel regarding the reliability and fighting capacity of the Lebanese Army.

The source noted that Defence Minister Moshe Arens has publicly

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Arens in Sidon reviews refugee problem

Jerusalem Post Staff

Defence Minister Moshe Arens yesterday visited Sidon and reviewed the arrangements being made for accommodating the refugees streaming south from the Shouf Mountain fighting.

Sidon mayor Ahmed Kalash asked Arens to open the sea route between Beirut and Sidon. Kalash said there are thousands of refugees in Sidon.

A Red Cross official who was in Beirut three days before, said there are 25,000 Christian refugees in the town, and that their condition is deteriorating.

Arens promised that Israel would do all in its power to help the refugees.

Meanwhile, a request to the Defence Ministry to permit the entry into Israel of 30 Druse children whose parents were reportedly massacred last week in Maita in the Shouf Mountains was made yesterday by a group of local Druse

academics. Dalia al-Carmel lawyer Kamal Zaki told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that he had received information that the children, aged from one to 14, were being held in a Christian village near Damour. He had no further details but said he hopes that if Israel would make "this humanitarian gesture," the Phalangists would allow them to come here.

The Druse of Israel would either adopt or look after them here until they could return and live with relatives in Lebanon after the fighting ends, he said.

He realizes that this might be a precedent for bringing many more orphans of Druse and other communities from Lebanon to Israel, but nevertheless he hopes that the government would make the gesture.

It is believed that some Lebanese refugees may ask Israel for political

asylum. A high-level decision on this will have to be made soon, sources said.

Last night about 100 refugees who crossed into Israel at Rosh Hanikra sailed for Cyprus from Haifa on the Greek passenger ship Vergina, which was making its regular weekly call.

Another 150 Lebanese who crossed at Rosh Hanikra during the day sailed last night for Cyprus last night on the Cypriot passenger liner Sol Phym, which had come to Haifa for its regular weekly call. The ship is to ferry more refugees from Beirut to Cyprus before returning here next week.

Last year the Sol line deployed its fleet to transport the PLO terrorists from Beirut to Arab countries.

Refugees also began appearing at the Good Fence checkpoint at Metulla, among them wounded who required hospitalization, it was reported.

Refugee queues growing at Rosh Hanikra

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ROSH HANIKRA. — The steep slope leading up from the Lebanese side of the border to the frontier post here was lined with hundreds of refugees yesterday, all seeking safety from the civil war raging in their country. Many had spent the previous night sleeping on the ground in order to be first in line when the gates opened at 8 a.m.

One woman who had queued for more than eight hours had tears in her eyes as she left the checkpoint, with a seven-day entry permit. The woman, who had been visiting relatives in Tyre, said she was en route to Ben-Gurion Airport and from there planned to fly directly to America.

"The situation is very bad now in Lebanon," she said. "Thousands are coming down from the north to get away from the fighting. There are many more who are trapped in Beirut, because the coastal road has

been blocked by the fighting. I heard that the situation there is grim."

A family of five who managed to flee from the Shouf Mountains were too frightened to speak about the situation they had left behind.

All those passing through yesterday reported shortages of food and petrol in Beirut and the surrounding mountain villages.

Mona Ossiran, a 19-year-old student from Sidon, said as many as 50,000 refugees have fled the fighting in the north in the past few days.

"Many of them had come to stay with relatives in the Sidon area, while others who had nowhere to go are being housed in schools and churches," she said. "The refugees were of all religions — Druse, Christians and Moslems. There were a few wounded and they were taken straight to hospital."

Ossiran, who came to the border with two sisters, said she was going

to study at a college in London. "It was impossible to get out via Beirut, so we came here and will get a ship from Haifa," she said.

A group of 25 Egyptians who had been working in the Sidon area also passed through the checkpoint yesterday. The Israel Defence Forces provided a bus to take them directly to the Egyptian border. Foreign tourists and Lebanese businessmen were also among those who queued for entry permits.

Officials at the frontier said they had received calls from more than 40 Jewish Israeli families who are prepared to take in Lebanese refugees. One of them, Aharon Weizman from Nahariya, who has five children including a son serving with the IDF in Lebanon, said he could accommodate up to five refugees at his home.

The officials said they had received similar calls from Israeli Christian Arabs wanting to assist their co-religionists.

Police postpone traffic patrol plan

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A national police decision this month to shelve plans for a highway-patrol unit exclusively devoted to traffic-accident prevention has sparked bitter recrimination from sources inside the Transport Ministry who originally proposed the patrol.

According to Road Safety Authority sources, a public-opinion poll taken this year showed that half the public puts traffic-accident prevention higher than crime as a police priority.

Yet of the police force's 17,000 uniformed and non-uniformed employees, only about 180 are employed on traffic-control matters. Those 180 are also used for

crowd control and regular patrol duty in the cities.

Furthermore, added a Transport Ministry source, except for the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, "there are no roads in the country regularly patrolled by units 24 hours a day."

The most senior of Transport Ministry officials concerned with traffic law enforcement is Moshe Amirav, chairman of the Road Safety Authority. He expressed "astonishment" yesterday that the police decided to shelve a highway patrol unit "at the same time that road accidents and fatalities are on the rise." This past holiday week, he pointed out, eight people died on the roads.

"Obviously better roads are an answer. But they cost millions and

billions. Obviously education is an answer. But that takes years. The most immediate, efficient answer," said Amirav, "is putting serious police resources into the battle against road accidents."

Experience shows that "only a highway patrol" can successfully combat rising accident rates on the highways, Amirav said.

The police argument against setting up a national police traffic unit is three-pronged.

Their first argument is that such a unit would necessarily complicate the entire attempt to handle road problems. According to this argument, various police districts would have responsibility for roads up to the borders of the next district, and

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

End seen to Lebanon war as Druse nearing success

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Defence experts here predict that within a few days the fighting in Lebanon will quiet down.

According to these experts, the Druse have almost achieved all their own military goals, including a stranglehold over Beirut from the south. The only parties interested in continuing the battle against the regime of Amin Jemayel are the Syrians and the terrorists deployed in the Bekaa Valley and the Shouf Mountains.

Without the full cooperation of the Druse, however, neither of these parties is capable of continuing the battle without risking direct confrontation with Israel.

Israeli officials, presumably coordinator Uri Lubrani and his team in Beirut, have been holding daily discussions with the Druse, trying to work out a *modus vivendi*. Yesterday was the first day that people familiar with the progress of the talks have expressed any optimism.

The Israel Defence Forces continued to remain out of the battle yesterday, and the IDF spokesman's office reported a quiet day along the Awali front.

It was officially confirmed in Jerusalem last night that the IDF

has been conducting patrols on the northern bank of the Awali River.

An army source told *The Jerusalem Post* that these patrols penetrated "northern" Lebanon to a depth of around five to six kilometres. The source said that these had nothing to do with the current situation, but are part and parcel of Israel's overall defence strategy in preventing terrorist infiltration over the Awali, and had been planned as part of that strategy long before the war in the Shouf.

What does have the IDF worried, though, are reports that over 1,000 terrorists have re-infiltrated the areas vacated by the IDF in last week's pullback. Defence officials are reluctant to take any direct action against the terrorists, who represent all the major streams in the Palestinian military camp, since this could lead to involvement on a larger scale in the Shouf war.

Israel's policy regarding the conflict is military standoff, coupled with intense diplomatic activity to try to find a solution.

This policy would change, however, in the case of an active Syrian attempt to topple Amin Jemayel directly, after the Druse have reached agreement to end the fighting; or in the case of stepped-up terrorist activity against Israeli forces along the current line of deployment in Lebanon, or in Southern Lebanon.

Sources told *The Post* last night that they could not, at this stage, see a situation where Israel will take military action "to prevent natural political evolution" in Lebanon, as opposed to "an active attempt by either the Syrians or the terrorists to usurp power from Jemayel."

Despite their optimism about an imminent agreement between the Druse and Jemayel, Israeli officials remain worried about the long-term implications of what has happened in the week since Israel pulled out of the Shouf. Relations with the Druse, the Phalange, the Lebanese government, the members of the multi-national force and with the Americans, have been strained as a result of developments.

More urgently, the war has had an impact on the Shi'as of the south, who are reported to be becoming increasingly nervous about the factional hatred spilling over from the north.

BULLETIN

Kol Yisrael reported at midnight that the Lebanese Army had succeeded in preventing a combined terrorist and Druse force from penetrating southwestern quarters of Beirut. But the radio said heavy fighting was in progress as Shi'a militias joined the attack on the Lebanese Army.

Saudis make bid to end fighting

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Battles in the mountains near Beirut intensified last night after a quiet day amid allegations that Syrians, PLO units and Iranians are fighting the Lebanese Army alongside anti-government Druse and leftist militias.

Meanwhile, Saudi mediator Prince Bandar Bin Sultan flew to Cyprus to show Lebanese officials a Syrian-approved draft agreement for a cease-fire in Lebanon, Saudi diplomatic sources said.

The sources said the draft had been worked out after meetings in

Damascus involving the prince, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam and Lebanese Druse leader Walid Jumblatt.

The thump and flash of exploding shells, which had trailed off during the day after a night of fierce clashes, built up again as darkness fell and could clearly be heard and seen from rooftops here.

The main area of fighting appeared to be around Souk Al-Gharb, about 15 kilometres from the city centre, where anti-government forces have repeatedly attacked Lebanese Army positions in recent days.

Lebanese officers and western military officials separately alleged

to reporters that foreign soldiers were involved in three assaults on Souk al-Gharb last night.

The western officials said a force of 2,000 men, including Syrians, Palestinians and Iranians, killed 14 Lebanese Army troops and wounded 28 others in one attack.

Earlier, the Lebanese Army showed reporters three bodies from the night's fighting, saying one of them was Syrian and the others PLO terrorists.

The officials said the full-scale warfare now raging in the mountains since Israeli forces pulled out a week ago yesterday was no longer

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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AMSTERDAM	13	19	17
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BURNOVA AIRS.	13	19	17
CHICAGO	21	30	17
COPIENHAGEN	13	19	17
FRANKFURT	12	18	17
GENEVA	11	17	17
HONG KONG	27	31	17
JOHANNESBURG	10	20	17
LONDON	17	23	17
LUXEMBOURG	10	13	17
MADRID	17	23	17
MILAN	15	22	17
MUNICH	11	17	17
PARIS	10	16	17
ROME	10	16	17
SAN FRANCISCO	11	17	17
STOCKHOLM	10	16	17
TOKYO	22	28	17
VIENNA	14	20	17
ZURICH	13	19	17

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear.

Humidity	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	15-27	17
Golan	10-20	15
Nahariya	10-20	15
Safed	10-20	15
Haifa Port	10-20	15
Tiberias	10-20	15
Nazareth	10-20	15
Afula	10-20	15
Shomron	10-20	15
Tel Aviv	15-27	17
B-G Airport	15-27	17
Jericho	10-20	15
Gaza	10-20	15
Beer-Sheva	10-20	15
Eilat	10-20	15

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Natan S. Ancell, life chancellor of the University of Haifa and chairman of the board of Ethel Allen Inc., U.S.A., has arrived in Israel to participate in an emergency meeting of the university's executive committee, which is being convened to discuss the government's planned budget cuts for universities.

In Memoriam

The Consulate-General of Monaco announces that a memorial mass will be held at 5 p.m., Wednesday, September 14, at St. Anthony's Church, 51 Rehov Yefet, Jaffa, for Her Serene Highness, Princess Grace of Monaco, to mark the first anniversary of her untimely death.

PLO INFILTRATE

(Continued from Page One)

contemplated a further withdrawal southwards — but only if the Lebanese Army proves capable of holding the area vacated by the IDF in its first redeployment.

The source stressed that this "worst case" scenario is not yet at hand. For the moment the Lebanese Army and the Christian forces appear to be holding the coastal road and also to be stemming the Druse-PLO advance towards Beirut.

The feeling in Jerusalem last night seemed to be that despite the reversals and setbacks suffered by the Lebanese army and the Christians in the fighting so far, they still had a chance of preserving the Beirut and coastal areas intact.

One well-placed observer felt the next 48 hours would be crucial. If the Jemayel government and the Phalange could weather them without succumbing to the Druse and assorted leftist and PLO forces a military stalemate could ensue — enabling a long process of negotiation and reconciliation to begin.

The cabinet was briefed yesterday by Defence Minister Arens, military intelligence chief Ehud Barak, and the coordinator of contacts in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani.

Queried about IDF armoured patrols north of the Awali, Arens declared that Israel would not cease hitting at the PLO wherever it was necessary to do so. But he made it clear that there is no intention to reoccupy any area north of the Awali, and he indicated that these armoured patrols were *ad hoc* operations and were not intended to become regular forays.

Arens exchanged some caustic comments with his predecessor, Ariel Sharon, when Sharon offered advice and criticism on the handling of the Lebanon crisis.

In its official communiqué, the cabinet expressed "deep shock at the massacres of innocent civilians" that have been perpetrated in various places in Lebanon. "There was no specific condemnation of specific perpetrators."

Similarly, the communiqué contained a "call to the various forces in Lebanon not to collaborate with the terrorist organizations."

There was no explicit reference to the Druse, to whom this "call" was obviously directed.

Cabinet sources said Israel had been much more down-to-earth in its unpublished communications with the Druse. They would not say, however, whether Israel had threatened the Lebanese Druse with any retaliatory action if they persisted in collaborating with the PLO.

SINFONETTA. — The Israel Sinfonietta Beersheba, chamber orchestra, opened its 10th concert season Saturday night.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Christians allege further massacres

BEIRUT (AP). — The mayor of a nearby Christian village said yesterday his three daughters told him how "Syrians, Palestinians and a minority of Druse" had slaughtered scores of men in the village last week.

Maroun Salim Khoury, mayor of the Shouf Mountain town of Al-Bireh, spoke to reporters through an interpreter after four ambulances full of survivors of what the Christian Phalange Party has labelled a "massacre" arrived under Civil Defence and Lebanese Army escort.

Khoury said his daughters, aged 12, 15 and 20, told him that between 350 and 450 of the 1,800 inhabitants of the town had taken refuge in his home last Tuesday, when Druse fighters entered the town.

The fighters summoned the men to a meeting in the church, then slaughtered them with knives and bayonets, the mayor quoted his daughters as saying.

Khoury, who was in Beirut at the time of the alleged massacre, said between 50 and 75 men were slain, most between the ages of 55 and 65.

The reported killings in Al-Bireh are among about a dozen massacres of civilians alleged by both Druse and Christians Phalange militias during the first week of their mountain war. The Phalange radio said

yesterday that 110 men had been slain in Al-Bireh, but gave no source for its figures.

Most of the massacres are said to have taken place in remote villages, which western reporters have been unable to reach due to the fighting. In some cases, reporters have arrived after there was time to bury the "evidence."

Western diplomats say they believe some killings of civilians by both Druse and Christians have taken place, but not on the scale the antagonists have broadcast.

Regardless of whether the accounts are true, they are widely believed by many Lebanese and will probably make the job of healing wounds of the conflict more difficult.

Minutes before the ambulances arrived at an army barracks in East Beirut, about 25 people had gathered, including relatives and friends of the survivors.

"This is the fault of President Reagan," screamed one man during a long harangue. "He is a Protestant. If he were a Catholic, things would be different."

As the ambulances raced into the parking lot, friends, relatives and reporters swarmed around the vehicles. Several men and women in the crowd wept, and one man slugged an American television crew which tried to film the survivors.

The sobbing man had to be subdued by Lebanese soldiers. One elderly woman became violently ill as she left an ambulance. Others sat silently in the backs of the ambulances, staring blankly.

Menahem Horowitz adds:

Druse notables who yesterday arrived at the Good Fence at Metulla reported that Phalange troops had kidnapped dozens of Druse families and are holding them in a Christian village near Damour.

Sheikh al-Madin Khadeifi, a Hasbaya notable who recently visited the Shouf, said that during the conquest of Kafr Matta, the Phalange took 67 women and children captive. The Phalange were aided in this by the Lebanese Army, he said.

Khadeifi met yesterday with Sheikh Amin Tarif, head of the Israeli Druse community.

Mordechai Mashiah, a Northern representative of the prime minister's Arab Affairs Adviser, yesterday began reconciliation efforts among Druse and Christian notables in the Galilee to prevent a deterioration in the relations between the two communities. This followed the recent incidents in Ustiya, when a grenade was thrown at the house of a Christian resident and shots were fired at a house.

Peres: IDF should make complete pullout

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The total withdrawal of the Israel Defence Forces from Lebanon should be effected within the next two or three months, Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres said last night at a meeting at the Haifa Labour Council.

Peres said the army should use the time to strengthen and augment the forces of South Lebanese militia leader Major Sa'ad Haddad. Haddad's forces had proved in the past that they are capable of ensuring the security of Israel's northern border, and they could do so in the future, he said.

Peres asserted that no foreign forces could solve the internal problems in Lebanon, as has been borne out by the fighting now raging in the Shouf Mountain area and around Beirut. The Labour Party had consistently opposed the IDF's entry into these areas for this very reason, he explained.

Peres said the only possible solution would be the establishment of a broadly-based coalition government in Lebanon representing all the

various factions within that country. But even that might not work.

In any case, he said, it is not Israel's responsibility, but a matter for the Lebanese themselves. "The basic problem in Lebanon is political in nature and not military, and no foreign army can solve the internal problems there," he said.

Peres declined to answer questions about the Alignment's chances of forming a new government, but he warned that a government under Yitzhak Shamir would be worse than the previous Begin administration.

Syrian press attacks U.S. over Lebanon

DAMASCUS (Reuters). — Syrian newspapers, keeping up a barrage of criticism of U.S. Middle East policy, yesterday accused the Reagan administration of pushing the region to a new war.

"The Reagan administration is still working on increasing tension and pushing the region to a new war," the daily paper *Al-Baath*, organ of the ruling Baath Socialist Party, said in an editorial.

Accusing the U.S. of using its warships and gunships in attacks against the Lebanese national movement, *Al-Baath* added,

"Washington is trying to blame Syria for the events in Lebanon... but, it is responsible for what is happening there."

The government paper *Tishrin*, meanwhile, stressed that Palestinian and Syrian forces had not taken part in combat in Mount Lebanon, where leftist Druse militias and right-wing Phalangist forces have been locked in heavy fighting for the past week.

"The Reagan administration and the local Lebanese authorities are trying hard to blame Syria in an attempt to prevent the collapse of the Lebanese government," it added.

In a reference to mediation efforts to help defuse the crisis in Lebanon, *Tishrin* said: "Syria has repeatedly said its support for Lebanon's national forces is not a matter for bargaining. Lebanon and Syria are only defending themselves against the Israeli-American-Phalangist assault."

The "National Forces" is a term used for the grouping of leftist and Moslem militias opposing the Lebanese government.

Zipori says Eitan lied about 40-km. line

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori (Likud-Herut) yesterday accused former chief of staff Rafael Eitan of lying when he claimed that the cabinet had authorized the army to exceed the 40-45 kilometre limit in the initial stage of the Lebanon war.

Zipori's attack on Eitan came at yesterday's cabinet meeting. It was apparent, according to cabinet sources, that Zipori spoke for several of his ministerial colleagues.

Zipori referred to Eitan's "Diary of the Lebanon War" published in the Rosh Hashana issue of *Ma'ariv*. The former chief of staff wrote there that on the first evening of the war (June 6, 1982), the cabinet had specifically empowered the army to strike beyond the original security zone and to link up with Christian forces in the Beirut area.

Zipori cited from stenographic records of that cabinet meeting and of the cabinet meeting on the previous evening to disprove Eitan's version.

Zipori recalled that on that Saturday evening, Eitan had shown the ministers the 40-45 km. line on a map and had sought cabinet approval for an operation of those dimensions, saying it would require two days to complete. Former defence minister Ariel Sharon had spoken in the same terms at that meeting, Zipori recalled, and Premier Menachem Begin had repeated Sharon's and Eitan's statements.

On the following evening (Sunday), Sharon, returning from the front, sought cabinet consent for a

thrust beyond the 45-km. line in the east — in order to outflank the Syrians, as he explained, and thereby to avoid a head-on clash with them.

There was no consent sought or given for an advance on the western front, towards Beirut, Zipori said. (That consent came later — and was given in effect retroactively.)

Sharon himself stayed quiet during Zipori's broadside yesterday and the brief flurry of remarks it triggered from other ministers.

Mordechai Karniel, 68

ZICHRON YA'ACOV (Itim). — Mordechai Karniel, chairman of the Winegrowers Association, was buried here yesterday. He died at the weekend, aged 68.

Karniel was a world expert on grape-growing. His family came to Zichron and planted vineyards 100 years ago.

We mourn the passing of our beloved mother

NELLIE WEINER נ"ל

The Family

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The funeral will leave the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Daphna, Tel Aviv at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, September 13, 1983, for the Bat Yam Cemetery. Transport will be available.

Erna Freund
Shoshana and Jacob Kol
Dina and Shmuel Nakamulis
Josefa and Sigi Klap
and the rest of the family
in Israel and abroad

We announce in deep sorrow the passing on the first day of Rosh Hashana of

FRANCES AROND נ"ל

devoted wife of the late Jacob H. Arond נ"ל

beloved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother

Sylvia and Moshe Finer
Lionel and Erna Arond
Rhoda and Emanuel Hochsander
Grandchildren and great-grandchildren

The funeral took place in New York on Sunday, September 11, 1983. Tishrei 4, 5744. Shiva at the Finer residence, 104/29 Sanhedria Mithavet, Jerusalem.

With deep sorrow, we announce the sudden death of our beloved

DANIEL DE-LEVI נ"ל

The funeral will take place at 10.30 a.m. today, Monday, September 12, 1983 at the Old Cemetery, Har Hazeitun, Haifa. We will meet at the main gate

Rita Goldschmidt
Dr. Aryeh De-Levi
Ayana Hachoen-Iraqui

El Al doing brisk business with Lebanese at the border

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Lebanese fleeing hostilities yesterday queued in front of El Al's new makeshift office at Rosh Hanikra to arrange passage to Latin America, West Africa and Arab countries via Ben-Gurion Airport.

Yesterday some 100 Lebanese citizens and others departed from Ben-Gurion, and police said they expect departures shortly to reach 1,000 a day.

The El Al office opened in the Bank Hapalim branch near the border on Wednesday. It closed for Rosh Hashana, but reopened yesterday. The national carrier is considering opening another branch at Metulla.

El Al's senior representative in Rosh Hanikra, Eli Sasson, told *The Jerusalem Post* the airline is selling tickets to "all destinations. Passengers heading for Arab countries are routed through Cairo. El Al also is arranging for hotels for passengers until their planes depart, and for transportation to the airport, he said. Lebanese travelling through Ben-Gurion are given three-day visas for Israel.

This is the second time El Al has opened an office for Lebanon. For three months last year — until it was grounded by a strike — the airline operated out of the military administration offices in Sidon.

U.S., Israel seek new air traffic accord

Four days of aviation talks between the U.S. and Israel are to get under way today in Jerusalem. The aim of the talks is to update the existing air travel agreement between the two countries to the present rate of air traffic, and, among other things, to agree about the number of regular American air carriers to operate between New York and Israel.

The talks, which began in August 1982, were resumed in Washington in June of this year. They were halted then because of disagreement on a number of points, but it was agreed to conduct a further round of talks in Israel.

The 11-man U.S. delegation is headed by Larry Williamson of the State Department. The Israeli team is being led by Uzi Landau, the director-general of the Transport Ministry. (Itim)

Moves to solve Rishon schools dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and Hista'adrut Teachers Union secretary-general, Amnon Abramson are due to meet today to try to solve the conflict over the new junior high schools in Rishon LeZion.

The union and some parents oppose the new junior high schools on the grounds that the system has not been proven effective, that Rishon's existing eight-year elementary schools are excellent, and that integration (one of the purposes of the junior highs) can best be achieved in earlier grades.

Abramson said the union has instructed elementary school principals not to accept seventh graders (who should be enrolled at junior highs) into their schools.

However, Abramson said, the parents are continuing to send their seventh grade children to the elementary schools and if the Ministry of Education wants those children moved to the junior high, it is the ministry's job to do it.

In Netanyahu's yesterday's second-day school teachers' association staged a one-day strike at the town's high schools in solidarity with teachers at the Tchernichovsky School who are protesting movement of some of their classes to another location.

The Tchernichovsky School itself, where the teachers have been on strike since the start of the new school year, was the only school in session. Talks were taking place last night to try to settle the dispute.

Ten children at Moshav Tefahot in Galilee have been kept at home since the start of the school year, because the Ministry of Education did not allow their kindergarten to open. The ministry withdrew approval for two helpers and insisted that parents send the children to another moshav six kilometres away.

Women shot by air gun on Rosh Hashana

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A 15-year-old Yed Eliahu youth was arrested yesterday on suspicion of shooting two women passerby with an air rifle from the window of his house.

Two women who walked down Rehov Margolia and Rehov Giborei Yisrael in the Yed Eliahu neighbourhood were lightly injured by air gun pellets on Rosh Hashana eve. The women received medical attention and police opened an investigation.

Checking the suspected trajectory of the pellets, police focused on a flat in Rehov Margolia, where the youth was picked up.

The youth said he had aimed at doves, but his pellets went off-target and hit the women. The gun, the youth reportedly told police, belongs to his soldier brother.

Police confiscated the gun and released the youth on bail.

TECHNION ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

and the International Board of Governors offer condolences and deepest sympathy to

Yzia Galil and his family on the death of his father

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MAURICE (Marcu) ROLLING נ"ל

father of Uzia Galil

Elron Electronic Industries Ltd. Board of Directors and Staff

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Mrs. SHLOMO GOTTDIENER (Rivka) נ"ל

will be brought from the U.S.A. and laid to final rest next to our dear father נ"ל on Tuesday, September 13 at the Har Hazeitun Cemetery. We will meet at the Sanhedria Cemetery at 3 p.m. for bus transportation to the Cemetery.

The Family

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of

HONORINE (Honey) KRUMBEIN נ"ל

wife of Dr. Shalom Krumbein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leibowitz and mother of Dabby Wenger and David Krumbein. The funeral will take place at 3 p.m. today, Monday, September 12, 1983 at Sanhedria, Jerusalem, or two hours after the arrival of El Al flight 002. Burial at Har Hazeitun.

Shiva at 2134 East 28 St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

מזמן האחרון

Drop in August exports laid to fall in arms sales

By AARON SITTNER
The August's nosedive in exports was caused "mainly by a decrease in overseas sales of defence products," according to sources at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The drop in arms sales abroad, they claim, is responsible for the 15 per cent retreat in exports from \$335 million in August 1982 to \$284m. last month.

Neither the Central Bureau of Statistics nor the ministry tabulates arms and military equipment sales as such, but two classifications among non-food industrial exports showed a drop last month from the previous August. "Metal products, machinery and electronics" receded from \$119.3m. in August of last year to \$66.3 last month. The other category, "other exports," fell

to \$700,000 from \$3m. in August 1982.

"The disappointing figures in security exports should not overshadow the fact that industrial exports in general have not been too good either in the past few months," a ministry spokesman said.

Behind the ministry's concern, even over those exports that increased last month compared with

the same period last year, is the fact that August 1982 was an exceptionally weak export month, having come soon after the invasion of Lebanon.

On an eight-month, January-to-August, basis, exports were down by 4.4 per cent compared with last year. Industrial exports were down by 3.5 per cent and agricultural exports by 11.4 per cent.

Effort to reduce infant mortality in country districts

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

While Israel's infant mortality rate is the lowest in the world, after the Scandinavian countries, the death rate is three times higher in rural areas and development towns than in urban centres.

Israel is working hard to close the regional gap in the infant mortality rate. Health Ministry Director-General Baruch Modan told yesterday's opening session of the 15th Congress of the Society for the Study of Pathophysiology in Pregnancy.

More than 450 experts on pregnancy disorders are attending the five-day Jerusalem conference, organizing chairman Prof. Josef Schenker, head of the gynecology and obstetrics department at Hadassah University Hospital-Ein

Kerem, said yesterday. The 150 foreign experts come from 27 countries, including the Eastern Bloc and Africa. Some 300 Israeli specialists are attending.

In his address, Modan said that the infant mortality rate in Israel dropped from 18 deaths per 1,000 births to 12 per 1,000 over the past decade. The Health Ministry, in cooperation with Sheba Hospital and the Histadrut's Kupat Holim has started an experimental programme in Or Yehuda, near Tel Aviv, to try to lower the town's infant mortality rate, by strengthening its community health services.

Similar projects are to get under way soon in Safad, Ashkelon, Nahariya, Beersheba, Hadera and their surrounding areas, Modan said.

During a panel discussion yesterday on the therapeutic dilemmas of

drugs used late in pregnancy, Prof. Felix Beck, of the University of Leicester in England, said that heavy smoking and drinking during pregnancy has been proved beyond a doubt to cause lower birth weights.

While it was once a common belief that fetuses were most vulnerable to damage during the first three months of pregnancy, it is now known that an "important final spurt" in the development of the fetus's central nervous system takes place at the end of pregnancy, Beck pointed out. Thus it is highly recommended that mothers-to-be try to eliminate tobacco and alcohol throughout the pregnancy, he said.

One session on Wednesday is to be devoted to a discussion of the legal, ethical, social and religious aspects of test-tube babies.



Baruch Modan

Little chance of quick solution to major pollution problems

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two major companies — the state-owned Israel Electric Corporation and the state-controlled Haifa Refineries — are among the country's worst air polluters. Yet, bringing them to court would be futile, a senior official of the Interior Ministry said last week.

Dr. Shlomo Brovender, the ministry's administrator of energy affairs, explains: "At a meeting here recently, it was suggested that we slap IEC and Haifa Refineries with summonses for violating the Prevention of Nuisances Law. But, when we sifted through the list of points involved in bringing suit, we realized it would be useless. Both companies have the best argument possible: we are prepared to burn any fuel you make available to us."

According to Brovender, monitoring stations maintained by his ministry's Environmental Protection Authority have determined that the Electric Corporation's Ashdod and Haifa power generating stations are feeding pollutants into the surrounding atmosphere "at levels way above the universally accepted maximums."

Both stations operate on residual oil with a high sulphur and asphalt content. The residual oil is what remains after all the distillates such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel and other products are derived from the crude oil. The residual oil is then blended with diesel fuel before being burned at the electric power stations. A similar residual oil mixture is used by the Haifa Refineries in its "cracking" processes of distillation.

"There are two ways of solving this serious pollution problem," Brovender explained. "We can alter our crude-oil purchasing practices and pay a higher price for low-sulphur grades. Another approach would be to stick with the lower priced crude, but invest heavily in technological innovation at the power stations and refinery installations. That means installing scrubbers in the boilers and filters in the smokestacks as well as other major changes."

"Either way you approach the problem, it entails hundreds of millions of dollars extra expenditures a year. Since this is a basic policy question, we are deferring the summonses to the violators. Meanwhile, Interior Ministry Director-General Haim Kubersky has called for the establishment of a special task force to review the problem and make recommendations."

TA highway closes as bridge comes down

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Rehov Rokach will be closed to traffic from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. today while the pedestrian bridge over the road is taken down.

The bridge was thrown across the highway by the Israel Defence Forces Engineering Corps for visitors to the recent IDF exhibition, at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds.

Remand extended for nurse murder suspect

Last 'date with Shimon' in dead woman's diary

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Date with Shimon at 8 p.m.," wrote Carmela Blass in her diary on July 18, the day she disappeared and, police believe, was murdered, her body charred beyond recognition. This was revealed yesterday by police investigator Rav-Pakad Rafael Turgeman at the local magistrates court.

The remand of lawyer Shimon Hermon, who is being held on suspicion of murdering the 32-year-old Blass, was extended yesterday by 11 days. Judge Ari Ziv-Av noted that the evidence — circumstantial and otherwise — linking Hermon to the murder is significant.

Earlier yesterday, Hermon's name was released for publication by Judge Eliyahu Vinograd of the Tel Aviv District Court. He said he would not have done so had not the press already revealed identifying details about the Tel Aviv lawyer, including his age, address, subject of expertise and the fact that his brother is also a lawyer.

Rejecting the request by the suspect's lawyer to prolong the ban on publishing his client's name, Vinograd stated that lawyers have

no more rights than other people. "Would the children of a common labourer be less hurt by the publication of their father's name in this context than a lawyer's children? Is the livelihood and reputation of a grocer, which may be damaged if he is suspected of such a crime less important than those of a lawyer?" Vinograd asked.

Vinograd said that the incomplete details published about Hermon have done injustice to several lawyers whose brothers share the same profession. "All these lawyers turned into potential suspects in the eyes of those reading the newspapers," he stated.

The hearing at the magistrates court was crowded with spectators, mainly relatives of the deceased or of the suspect, as well as several policemen. The suspect kept cool and occasionally wrote notes to his attorney.

The police referred to the stains made by Blass's blood in Hermon's car, to pieces of the car mat found on the body and to plant traces found in the car, which the police are examining to see whether they came from where the charred body was found.

Blass was in her fifth month of pregnancy when her body was found, and according to testimony by her friends, she said Hermon was the father. But Hermon told the police he is sterile following an operation.

Turgeman told the court that an expert had determined the suspect cannot be described as sterile.

Throughout the court session Hermon refused to answer any of the police investigator's questions, under advice from his lawyer, Menahem Rubinstein.

Rubinstein asked Turgeman what was the cause of death, whether Blass died accidentally or was murdered, where exactly her blood stains were found in the suspect's car and what blood group she had. But Turgeman refused to answer the questions.

The judge agreed with Rubinstein that the police must now narrow down their questions to specific matters. He said the suspect has a right to remain silent, but if he continues to refuse to answer questions even after the police narrow them down, the police's version would be unrefuted.

Histadrut: No wage adjustments — for now

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut central committee yesterday determined that for the first time being, the rises given to doctors do not justify demands for wage increases by public-service employees.

Labour Federation economist Shmuel Grinspan told the committee that until April 1984 the doctors will not get more than the average 22 per cent increase given to all other public servants. Accordingly the Histadrut decided that until that date the rises granted to the doctors

under the recent agreement with the government and the decision by arbitrator David Shaham "do not violate the balance" between the physicians and the public servants.

However, the picture will change between April and June 1984. Then, Grinspan calculated, doctors would get rises giving them a 31 per cent lead over public servants. It would also give them a higher starting point in negotiating a new wage agreement, several trade union leaders noted.

To compensate for that the Histadrut will examine what Secretary-General Yeroham

Meshel called "the extent of the imbalance after April 1984" in relation to all workers in Israel. It will try to "protect the balance after April 1984," presumably in the talks over new wage agreements.

In the meantime, the Histadrut urged the government to increase aid to the labour federation's health insurance fund to cover the increased wage bill. The demand was made after Kupat Holim Clalit's chairman, Prof. Haim Doron, said that next year his wage bill would increase by IS2.5b. billion to account for the increase to the doctors.

TRAFFIC PATROLS

(Continued from Page One)

communications would be extremely complicated by such a division.

Secondly, a highway patrol unit would mean distinguishing between major interurban roads and city streets. And thirdly, the matter of money is always a problem for the under-budgeted police.

Furthermore, the police counter Amir's arguments by saying that they have already set up a road patrol unit for the northern and central districts. A southern district unit is in the process of being established.

But Road Safety Authority sources, while commending "the officer in the field who does his duty better than can be expected under the circumstances," scoff at those police efforts, saying the problems of inter-district control are "matters of political prestige" on the part of the district commanders.

The sources estimate that at least 50 to 70 new patrol cars are needed on the roads, and that at least 50 officers should be put in the field to handle traffic accident prevention.

Small units are good for one-time operations, said those sources, but what is needed is a regular, permanent police presence on the country's roads.

Indeed, noted one traffic control observer at the end of the first night of Rosh Hashana last Wednesday, not a single patrol car was seen on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway at the crucial hour between 11:30 p.m. and 00:30 when many people were returning to their homes from the two big cities. Police had described that night as "critical" in the four-day holiday's traffic enforcement period.

At the meeting with Interior Minister Yosef Burg when the police decided not to set up a highway patrol, the minister ordered the police nevertheless to beef up their traffic programme.

"Use non-routine methods," Burg asked the police, citing such methods as posting police at key intersections at problematic hours, cracking down on those violations that are particularly dangerous, and strictly enforcing regulations for public transport.

Yoram Dinstein named to Int'l Law Institute

TEL AVIV. — Prof. Yoram Dinstein, rector of Tel Aviv University, has been appointed a member of the International Law Institute.

Under the institute's by-laws, only 132 jurists can be members of this prestigious international body at any one time. Today's membership spans 39 countries, including Eastern bloc nations. Israel heretofore has had only two members: Prof. Nathan Fineberg of the Hebrew University and Dr. Shabtai Rosenne who was the Foreign Ministry's first legal adviser.

Dinstein, FAU rector since 1980, has published eight books and dozens of scholarly articles, and serves as editor of the *Israel Human Rights Yearbook*. He is the incumbent of Tel Aviv University's Annie and Paul Janowitz Chair for Human Rights.

ORDNANCE. — The Netanya Municipality is to erect a statue to honour the Ordinance Corps near the local Yad Lebanon, Mayor Reuven Kligler said yesterday.

Firings threatened at Israel Shipyards

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Israel Shipyards works committee is fighting management pressure to dismiss 150 to 200 of the company's 920 employees for lack of work. The works committee has asked the labour council to intervene.

A management spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* that with the completion this week of two patrol boats for the Coastal Police, the yard has only small Defence Ministry contracts in hand for its shipbuilding department.

Though the repairs department is busy, the yard can no longer keep on so many redundant men until new building orders may come in. The spokesman said that only

personnel "who do not contribute to production" were put on the redundancy list, but the works committee claimed that some of them had over 20 years' seniority and demanded that the management first get rid of outside contractors.

According to the latest official statistics, Haifa has 2,195 unemployed who have been registered as out of work for over six days, compared to only 754 in Tel Aviv and 528 in Jerusalem.

The labour council announced yesterday that it is fighting to prevent the planned dismissal of 500 more workers from the Phoenix glass factory, the Fertilizers and Chemicals plant, the Vulcan casting and engineering factories and the defence establishment.

NEWS BACKGROUND/Charles Hoffman

23% of youth jobless in development towns

The high rate of unemployment among young people aged 18-24 in development towns has revealed a serious gap between the skills acquired by the young in school or other training and the demands of the job market today, according to senior officials in the ministries responsible for economic development in these areas.

A report issued last week by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs noted that for the last three

years, the unemployment rate among the 18-24 age group in development towns has averaged 23 per cent. The national average for this age group has been about 13 per cent.

The overall national average has been about five per cent, while the average for development towns has been 3.4 per cent.

The head of the ministry's Manpower Planning Authority, David Katz, said that most of the un-

employed in development towns are unskilled and have between nine and 12 years of schooling. They are not eager to take the unskilled, low-paying jobs available.

He said the jobless rate among the young was probably higher than the figures indicate, since many have given up and dropped out of the job market altogether.

The ministry director-general, Asher Ohayon, said that the solution to the problem is to change the occupational structure in the development areas, by bringing in new industry with jobs demanding higher skills and paying higher wages. But first the young people must be trained for these jobs.

He said the ministry was expanding job training facilities in the north and south, and had made a good start in a programme providing vocational training to several hundred soldiers prior to their discharge.

Ohayon stressed that responsibility for bringing new industry to development towns lies with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The official in charge of development towns in the Trade and Industry Ministry, Moshe Lehrer, said emphatically that the problem was not lack of jobs but lack of training. He said metals and electronics

plants in the Galilee need about 1,000 workers, but few are available with the proper skills. In the Negev, he said that the biggest unemployment problem was in Dimona, and that the ministry was considering raising the status of the town to A+, thus providing greater incentives for industry to locate there.

"In the last five years, the development of industry in general has outpaced the available skills at all levels, but particularly at the level of technicians and junior engineers," he said.

There is no reliable data on the extent of joblessness among young people in urban slum areas, but Katz estimates that the unemployment rate there is also high. The problems, he said, are an unwillingness to take unskilled, low-paying jobs, and the lack of appropriate skills for the better jobs that are available in the large cities.

Project Renewal has, during the past year, started programmes in urban slum areas to improve the skill levels of those who want to work but whose job opportunities are limited.

KATZBIN. — A new telephone exchange has been inaugurated in this Golan town. It can handle 1,000 lines.

RIVI and SHAI CARMEL are happy to announce the birth of their daughter, first grandchild to LINA and AVRAM BASSAN and SHEILA and YOSHI CARMEL

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EUROCARD WHAT ELSE.

S. Korean pilot unaware of Soviet warnings

WASHINGTON, (Reuters). — The U.S. yesterday released new translations of recorded conversations by Soviet pilots who tracked and shot down a Korean Air Lines jumbo jet, saying the tapes proved the Korean pilot was unaware of any warning shots or signals before his jet was destroyed.

"The evidence indicates that the (Korean) pilot was totally unaware of the fact that he was off course, that he was intercepted by Soviet fighters, or that any warnings — visual, radio, gunfire — were given," the State Department said in a statement accompanying the transcripts.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly said that the Boeing 747 jumbo jet failed to respond to warning signals and tracer shots that were fired before the plane was shot down by two air-to-air missiles.

Transcripts of conversations between the Soviet pilots and Soviet ground personnel were first made

public by the U.S. on September 6. The U.S. held a national day of mourning yesterday for the 269 people killed in the aircraft.

President Reagan proclaimed the day, a symbolic action historically reserved for deaths of national leaders, saying: "This was a crime against humanity that must never be forgotten, here or throughout the world."

Reagan attended memorial services in the national cathedral on Friday for the 61 Americans killed when the plane was shot down after entering Soviet airspace north of Japan on September 1.

The legless body of a woman, believed to have been a passenger aboard the airliner, was washed ashore early yesterday on Japan's main northern island of Hokkaido, police said.

It was the second body to be found off the Japanese coast since the Korean jumbo jet was shot down near the Soviet island of

Sakhalin 12 days ago.

Police said the corpse, found in Abashiri, northeastern Hokkaido, appeared to be that of a foreign woman. Both legs were missing.

Abashiri is about 64 km. east of where an unidentified body of a child was found on Thursday.

About 200 objects and aircraft pieces from the KAL airliner were discovered by Japan's Maritime Safety Agency patrols, police and local volunteers. The search is continuing.

An identification card for a Canadian woman passenger was found yesterday on a beach near Monbetsu in northern Hokkaido, police said.

The card carried the name of Mary Jane Hendrie of Ottawa, aged 26. The nationality, name and birth date on the card matched those of a Canadian woman on the passenger list of the downed airliner, police said.



In this photo shot off television screen, one of two Soviet SU-15 pilots tells of the shooting down of the South Korean airliner. The pilots said they were convinced the Korean plane was an enemy spy plane.

(UPI/telephoto)

China calls for Arab unity

PEKING (Reuters). — China believes the Arab nations should be more united against Israel and Egypt should do more to achieve that unity, President Li Xianmin said yesterday.

"The Arab countries should strengthen their unity in their joint efforts to cope with the policy of aggression and expansion of Israel," the New China News Agency quoted Li as telling visiting Egyptian Minister of Defence Mohamed Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala.

Li told the defence minister that he hoped Egypt would contribute more to the promotion of Arab unity and spoke well of Cairo's previous military actions against Tel Aviv, the agency said.

Last week, China's leaders confirmed their country's pro-Arab stance on Middle East problems to King Hussein, in Peking on a goodwill visit.

Guatemalan leader's sister kidnapped

GUATEMALA CITY (AP). — A sister of Gen. Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, who took power in an August 8 military coup, was kidnapped by a group of armed men as she left a hospital where she worked, an army communiqué said early yesterday.

The statement said Celeste Aida Mejia de Velasco was abducted Saturday night as she left the Guatemalan Social Security Institute General Hospital, where she has worked for 14 years as a nurse's aide.

Although none of the leftist guerrilla groups fighting the government have claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and no ransom demand was disclosed, the army statement said Mejia Victores would not negotiate her release.

Mejia Victores "once again laments that ignoble arms are used to pressure the state and also reaffirms the position of his government not to negotiate under any condition or circumstance with those who, from the beginning of their activities, attempt crimes against fundamental human rights such as freedom," the statement said.

Unconfirmed reports said Velasco was abducted by four heavily armed men who took her away in a car that was parked nearby. A widow who has six children, she lives in a poor neighbourhood known as the Monja Blanca (White Nun) colony on the eastern edge of Guatemala City.

Iraq says it downed 2 Iranian F-14 fighters

BAGHDAD. — Iraq said yesterday its warplanes shot down two American-made Iranian fighters in a dogfight over the northern sector of the Gulf war front.

State-run Baghdad Television quoted a military spokesman as saying the dogfight took place when the two Iranian F-14 jets attacked Iraqi planes raiding Iranian positions in the north.

The Iranian planes were seen falling in flames inside Iranian territory near the town of Marivan, while all the Iraqi jets returned safely to base, the spokesman said.

No Iranian comment was available immediately on the Iraqi claim, but earlier in the day IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, said the Iraqi jets bombed Marivan several times on Saturday.

Chilean police raid funeral of anti-regime protest victim

SANTIAGO (Reuters). — Chile's President Augusto Pinochet yesterday celebrated the 10th anniversary of the military coup which brought him to power. The anniversary comes after three consecutive days of clashes between police and anti-government demonstrators.

Dozens of riot police charged into a Santiago cemetery on Saturday afternoon, firing tear-gas grenades towards the grave where one of the eight people who have died since Thursday's day of protest against Pinochet's rule was being buried.

A crowd of some 10,000 mourners, who had been chanting "Pinochet, murderer" along the nine-kilometre funeral route, scattered as police hit out indiscriminately.

Several people were injured and taken to a hospital. Among them was a French journalist, Marie Christine Raitberger, who was

struck repeatedly despite identifying herself as a foreign correspondent. She suffered a head wound and a broken hand.

A television cameraman was hit by two rubber bullets in the chest, but was not seriously hurt.

Most of the city, however, was quiet following a night of violence in shanty towns on Friday. Dozens of people were injured, many of them by bullets.

Pinochet yesterday was expected to announce new economic measures to tackle a crisis that has provoked widespread popular discontent.

Diplomats from the European Community nations, Scandinavian countries and Australia were boycotting the ceremony. They considered it inappropriate to commemorate the bloody coup that ousted the elected Marxist government of the late Salvador Allende.

Vorster, S.A. premier who forged ties with Israel

CAPE TOWN (Reuters). — Former South African prime minister John Vorster died at the weekend as the white-ruled republic considered whether to approve sweeping governmental reform proposals which he helped initiate. He was 67.

He became prime minister in 1966 after Hendrik Verwoerd was assassinated and held the post for 12 years. In 1978 Vorster was made state president, a largely ceremonial post, but resigned the following year amid a scandal involving the misuse of millions of dollars for South Africa's information services.

White South Africans will decide on part of his legacy when they vote in a referendum on November 2 on whether to accept proposals to provide limited power-sharing to Indians and coloureds, but not blacks.

Alexander Zwielt adds: Vorster was interned in the 1940s by the Jan Smuts government for his Nazi sympathies and for belonging to the anti-Aliens Ossewa Brandwag (Ox-



John Vorster

Wagon Sentinel) movement. This specialized in attacks on military installations and ambushing soldiers.

Vorster planned to set up a totalitarian regime patterned on national socialism, which he called "Christian Nationalism."

In April, 1976 he paid a visit to Israel which resulted in the stepping up of trade and economic relations and the creation of a bilateral ministerial committee to discuss specific issues.

Chad conflict ripe for talks, French premier believes

N'DJAMENA, Chad (AP). — The commanding general of the French forces deployed to halt the Libyan advance in Chad praised the army of President Hissene Habre yesterday for its "flawless cooperation" on the military level, despite differences of opinion between the two governments.

In his first news conference since taking command of the 3,000-man task force three weeks ago, Brig. Gen. Jean Poli spoke of "great friendship and solidarity" with Gen. Idriss Debi, chief of staff of Habre's army.

This smooth military relationship included the 2,500-man expeditionary force of the Zaire army, sent to help Habre halt the Libyan incursion, Poli said.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said in Paris on Sunday that

hostilities had ceased and the priority is now to negotiate a settlement.

The Chadian News Agency on Sunday said that while the rebels were preparing another attack in the north, which the government says is imminent, French paratroopers were sunbathing.

Poli said he always took warning of such attacks seriously, likening them to bomb alerts, and said his troops are far from inactive and their morale high, because they understand their role in both a political and military context.

He said French troops, based at four points at either end of an east-west defence line along the 15th parallel set up after rebels captured the north, were patrolling the areas around their positions. (AP, Reuters)

Nigerian police aid British in \$7.5 billion fraud probe

LONDON (AP). — Two senior Nigerian police officers have arrived in London to join a British investigation into a massive import-export fraud in which \$7.5 billion was allegedly milked from Nigeria's troubled economy, police said yesterday.

The Nigerian officers, along with an aide of President Shehu Shagari and a government accountant, are expected to work with City of London police for at least two weeks.

The fraud squad was granted arrest warrants in January for two Indian brothers, who have luxury homes in London's fashionable Mayfair district. They apparently fled Britain shortly before police

launched their investigation 10 months ago.

The alleged racket was uncovered when a London bank found that 29 documents relating to exports worth \$10.5 million from Britain were forged.

The Sunday Telegraph reported that British police uncovered an arms smuggling racket into Nigeria during the fraud probe. The paper said a forged bill of lading showed that a baking oven shipped to Nigeria from Costa Rica through the U.S. and Britain weighed 18 tons, but on arrival it weighed 43 tons. Police suspect the extra weight was accounted for by a clandestine arms shipment.

Pope urges return to traditional values

VIENNA (AP). — Pope John Paul II yesterday told 270,000 people gathered on the rain-soaked banks of the Danube River that "freedom has its price" and called for a return to traditional Roman Catholic values, including the fight against abortion.

"Marriage and the family are in grave danger today," the pope warned. "Where the ultimate values

are no longer respected, marriages and families will break up, and there will be no respect for the life of others, especially of the unborn, the old and the sick."

The pope said that economic progress and technological change have brought about changes in society, leading many people astray.

Sports

Connors ends Scanlon's dream

Post Sports Staff, Agencies

Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, had no difficulty eliminating Bill Scanlon 6-2, 6-3, 6-2 in the semi-final of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships at Flushing Meadows. He thus ended Scanlon's dream of being the first man to beat Connors and John McEnroe.

But Connors may have a problem in his final match against Ivan Lendl — he sprained the little toe of his right foot during the match. "It's nothing," he said. "I hit a backhand in the corner and sprained the toe." He treated it with an ice-pack.

Connors was very pleased with his form against Scanlon. "I'm hitting very well. I served very well. I'm hitting the ball as firm and solid as ever. Lendl, who has never won a major title, is under pressure that I understand very well: they say that you're not great until you win the Open. Well, if the sun rises and sets only on guys who've won the Open, a lot of guys wouldn't have a tan."

Ivan the Terrible — or Wonder — said drily, "I'm playing well. You always have a chance when you're playing well." He added, "He is going to be hitting the ball very hard and fighting hard. But so will I."

Stefan Edberg, U.S., who beat Amos Mansdorf with some difficulty in the junior boys' singles, went on to take the final against Simon Youl, Australia, 6-2, 6-4.

Rains is Yorks' best friend

Post Sports Staff

Yorkshire won the John Player Limited 40 Over Cricket Championship yesterday, without having to bowl a ball or score a run. Heavy rain handed them the Championship on a sodden silver platter. The rain washed out their game against Essex at Chelmsford, as well as matches between Lancashire and Leicestershire at Old Trafford, between Surrey and Derbyshire at the Oval, between Nottinghamshire and Gloucestershire at Trent Bridge, and between Kent and Northants at Canterbury.

Every team involved thus got two points, leaving Yorkshire the winners of the championship. It was a dismal end to what has been a golden summer, but at least it brought some consolation in Yorkshire, who have had an otherwise wretched season.

K.O. king

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP). — Larry Holmes closed fellow-American Scott Frank's right eye, knocked him down and stopped him in the fifth round of a one-sided fight on Saturday night, thereby retaining his World Boxing Council Heavyweight Championship for the 16th time in an unbeaten career.

It was all Holmes from the opening bell. The end came after Frank, complaining he had been thumbed by a right hand, dropped to the canvas in the fifth round. Referee Tony Perez ruled it a knockdown. Frank got up at four and Holmes resumed the attack, but Perez jumped in and stopped the fight at 1:28 of the fifth round.

Frank came into the scheduled 12-round fight unbeaten but unheralded. He is still unheralded.

Before the fight, Frank, who received \$350,000, had said: "It's hard for me to hit a guy who made me so much money."

Well, Frank barely laid a glove in the 33-year-old champion, who in turn made a punching bag out of him.

Drake's game for Jerusalem

Post Sports Staff

Jerusalem is definitely going to have two lawn bowls greens, as a result of an agreement reached between the Israel Bowls Association and the City Council of Jerusalem.

Dr. Jack Karpas, chairman of the initiating committee in Jerusalem, told The Jerusalem Post that a corner of Sacher Park has been definitely allocated for bowls. The greens should be ready for play, he said, within 18 months.

(Advertising Section)

THE INSIDE TRACK

A perceptive guide to shopping and services in Jerusalem

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Give Soldiers Lifts

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TOURISTS ARE INVITED to a session of questions and answers on: "Banking Privileges and Advantages accorded to the Tourist in Israel" to be held at The Sheraton Hotel, 115 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv on September 13, 1983 at 8.00 p.m. Coffee and cake will be served.

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Martin in a bunker at Beirut airport.

United Press International

Lebanon Peacekeeping Sets Stage for War Powers Debate

By LESLIE H. GELB

A classic battle is shaping up between the President and the Congress over Lebanon, where the civil war is intensifying and American marines and other peacekeeping forces are taking increasing casualties and shooting back. It is classic in that it is likely to be more over form and procedure than substance; what there is of substance is likely to be more in the nature of handwringing than of exploring alternatives to the Administration's policy of hanging in there.

No one doubts the danger and potential costs in Lebanon — growing Syrian influence, fighting that could heighten tensions with Israel anew, further delays for any broader Middle East peace effort, open-ended civil war and tragedy, more American marines killed.

But nothing seems to exercise Congress as much as Presidential failure to follow legal procedure. Presidents are similarly indignant at having their hands tied on foreign policy by Congress. Until last week, the Administration managed to work around the legal obligation to bring the issue of American forces in Lebanon before Congress. It simply defined the military as being "unilateral" and thus sidestepped the applicability of the War Powers Act.

But that argument lost all plausibility last week when two more marines were killed, bringing their dead to five; 2,000 more marines were sent to the area, doubling the total there, and a United States warship fired at Druse artillery positions that had been shelling marines at the Beirut airport. Representative Clarence D. Long, chairman of the subcommittee on foreign operations appropriations, said he would seek to stop funds for the forces unless President Reagan invoked the War Powers

Act. Beyond this institutional and procedural clash, legislators can also be expected to hit the Administration hard to clarify its Lebanon policies.

The Administration says the marines are there to prevent the civil war from destroying Lebanon and creating a power vacuum. Washington's basic assumption is that, deep down, the various factions prefer a single Lebanese state to fragmented chaos. But there are members of Congress who challenge that assumption. They will ask if the United States is not sliding into yet another "quagmire," as Senator Paul Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, put it, with nothing ahead but an endless line of casualties.

The view from Lebanon, Page 3

Following hallowed patterns, the Administration's first moves were to figure out ways of avoiding tough new decisions. To bypass the War Powers Act — which requires that troops be withdrawn in 60 to 90 days unless majorities in both houses of Congress authorize them — the White House considered a general Congressional resolution to support its policies. But word came back that Congress was not likely to provide such a blank check. To tamp down the fighting in Lebanon and thus relieve some of the political pressure, Robert C. McFarlane, the President's special envoy, talked to Syrian and Druse leaders in Damascus. But there was no indication he had won their assent.

Consensus seems to be growing in Washington around the proposition that, as one knowledgeable official said, "We can't just stay where we are and we can't withdraw." Everything now points to what officials called "a more active and aggressive" policy as evidenced last week by the use of limited American naval

and artillery strikes. As Mr. Reagan said when he telephoned the Marine commander in Lebanon, "I am determined to see to it that we provide you whatever support it takes to stop the attacks on your positions." That could mean more fighting and more casualties, which Administration officials understand. It also means full-scale Congressional debate. The officials know that, too.

Not being sure what that will bring, officials always fear the worst — even the possibility that Congress might be unwilling to approve a continued military presence. "Do we have to go through this sort of thing with Congress every time we try to combine force and diplomacy?" one official lamented. "The French, British and Italians are taking casualties in Lebanon, too, and their Parliaments and publics are not screaming." Only when American troops can get in and out quickly, as in Lebanon in 1959 and the Dominican Republic in 1965, does Congress seem ready to sit still.

Not only did the marines not leave as predicted by last Christmas, there is no sign that they can depart next Christmas or for a long time. Privately, officials acknowledge it will take years to establish a viable Lebanese Government and army.

But they insist it can be done.

That will be questioned in Congressional hearings. Is Israel still committed to an independent and single Lebanese state or just in protecting its immediate border areas? If only the borders, how do American interests differ from Israel's? Is there real prospect of a Syrian withdrawal or do Damascus and Moscow prefer a bloody and divided Lebanon? Granted that American withdrawal would be a diplomatic disaster that would open the gates to civil violence, is there real hope for peace in the long run? At what cost?

The questions are better than the answers, as officials and legislators who will be involved in the debate concede. Yet, few in Congress are expected to call for withdrawal. The prevailing view, as happens so often, is that hanging on is the best policy.

Even Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, a staunch advocate of invoking the War Powers Act, wrote last week that he sees this tactic as the way to combat "domestic pressures" for withdrawal and to build "broad national support" for a long, costly, but worthwhile effort to try to hold Lebanon together.

Leashing His Fury, Reagan Surprises and Calms Allies

By FLORA LEWIS

PARIS
AMERICA's allies and friends noted with considerable relief, if some bewilderment, the striking difference last week between words and deeds in President Reagan's reaction to the Soviet destruction of the Korean passenger plane.

Outrage at the act and at Soviet attempts both to brush it off without explanation and to justify it were widely expressed. In addition to debris and bodies in the sea, the attack left a trail of political wreckage. Even habitual critics of the United States turned their verbal arrows against Moscow, questioning not only Soviet motives in the shooting but deeper assumptions about the much-proclaimed Soviet will to peace.

But they were arrows, not artillery. Few, if any, echoed the upper registers of the President's rhetoric: "act of barbarism," "this crime against humanity must never be forgotten," "the Korean Air Line massacre."

How far the views of other countries influenced Washington's decision to leave a wide gap between the call to indignation and a call to the barricades was another question.

It was clear that the Reagan Administration, which had become justifiably concerned about its image abroad as recklessly crusading and perhaps belligerent, was handed a smashing public relations success by the Russians. The Korean plane is bound to be an important factor in debates this fall over deployment of American missiles in Europe, and the debate about strengthening defenses in Japan.

Washington's political reaction was quickly seen as an attempt to rally world opinion in support of its policy. That didn't mean there would have been support for retaliatory moves that might have risked Soviet-American escalation or seemed out of proportion. The anger provoked by the Soviet action did not override the fears that any prospect of United States-Soviet confrontation sits in the rest of the world.

But there weren't any signs that the allies felt they'd had a hand in Mr. Reagan's response to the incident. So far as is known, they were kept informed but not invited to suggest what ought to be done. Rather, the feeling was that the United States had come to understand better that general circumstances and American interests set tight limits on the possibilities available.

The influential and conservative Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung put the crux of the problem. The western democracies "know they cannot get up the courage for any appropriate response," it said. "But they have no idea, and that is not at all to their dishonor, what an appropriate response should be in such a case. They also know they are too divided for sanctions, and besides have grounds to doubt the effectiveness of sanctions."

Sanctions Divide the West

Sanctions have been an abrasive word in allied relations since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. President Carter imposed a unilateral grain embargo, and failed to win solidarity on the relatively painless, short-term gesture of boycotting the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The argument was heated further after the 1981 declaration of martial law in Poland when Mr. Reagan ended flights between the Soviet Union and the United States except for the occasional plane to pick up diplomats. Consequently, some European commentators made the point that breaking mutual air traffic agreements with the Soviets Aeroflot now would affect the Europeans much more than Americans. Last year's harsh quarrel over American attempts to force cancellation of the European gas-pipe deal with Moscow, ostensibly because of Poland, exacerbated the issue.

Since then, there have been many informal Western discussions on the what, how, and when of sanctions, and the fact was invariably noted that they are a one-shot weapon. Once imposed, the same measures are no longer available in reply to another, possibly worse, dereliction. Nor, unless specific and modest conditions are set beforehand, can they be easily lifted without implicitly acknowledging a backdown.

There has been no complaint abroad that this time Mr. Reagan judged from the start that American interests would not be served by reimposing the grain embargo, canceling the export permit for pipe-laying machinery, or above all, breaking off arms control negotiations. On the contrary, reassurance was found in the Washington decision to go ahead last week with the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles.

The Times of London pointed out that "what occurred was an incident, not a stroke of policy with wide implications and continuing effects" like Afghanistan or Poland. It cautiously weighed the need to rebuke the Russians against the need to get them to be more "candid" and join "serious conversations" to prevent recurrence. The most concrete rebukes came in the form of a Canadian ban on Aeroflot flights for 90 days and a British Airways suspension of flights to Moscow for a like period. Other airlines may follow suit, as pilots' associations have urged. Definitive victory in the opinion stakes is still not assured. Washington's explanation that the presence of a reconnaissance plane in the area was irrelevant was generally accepted. But there were grumbles at the delay in disclosing the RC135 mission, and, as the week went by, mounting impatience at the failure to reveal everything else the United States and Japan know about the incident.

Nobody was very surprised that the Russians hemmed, hawed and lied. The gain for the United States was in demonstrating that there really is a difference in the behavior of the superpowers. The tendency to see them as Tweedle-dee and Tweedle-dum had been increasing, partly because of American policy in Central America, largely because of Mr. Reagan's earlier rhetoric about the Soviets and war.

But satisfaction with Mr. Reagan's show of concrete moderation can be eroded if the rhetoric continues to be far more extreme than the action. Given druthers, public opinion among America's partners would ask Washington for calm, reflective firmness in language as well as in deed.

Soviet Seeks Loopholes in Wide Indictment

EXCEPT for the usual support from its satellites, it was the Soviet Union against the world last week and the Reagan Administration sought to keep it that way. The shooting down of Korean Airlines Flight 7 with 269 people in circumstances still unclear provoked worldwide reaction — from demonstrations to the spilling of Russian vodka — of rare intensity. Moscow's retort tardily acknowledged attacking the plane, which had penetrated Soviet air space north of Japan; but rejected charges of wrongdoing. In an extraordinary appearance before the foreign press, the chief of Soviet General Staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov renewed the effort to shift responsibility to the United States and Japan.

Marshal Ogarkov said Soviet fighters fired 120 rounds of tracer shells in an effort to force the plane to land but it remained "defiant," so a district air commander ordered it shot down. He said he had been aware of the order. His account was later corroborated.

More on the Korean plane crisis

2

not surprisingly, by three Soviet pilots who took part in the intercept.

The presence of an American RC-135 reconnaissance plane in the area just before the incident, a point emphasized by the Soviet military leader, confused the issue somewhat but not enough to prevent the Reagan Administration from riding an international wave of indignation. The President seized on the "act of barbarism" in a television address to urge Congress and the country to back his arms buildup. Yesterday in his weekly radio address, he said the Russians "have stonewalled the world" in hiding the truth about the plane; he called for more funds for American overseas broadcasts. He also called for national mourning today.

While his anti-Soviet rhetoric was as heated as ever, Mr. Reagan announced only moderate retaliatory action and gave a go-ahead to his Geneva negotiators to offer concessions in medium-range nuclear missile talks with the Russians. The President suspended talks on relatively minor matters like cultural and scientific exchanges and, in a second round, ordered the Soviet airline Aeroflot to close its two offices in the United States. This disappointed conservatives, who had been hoping for something tougher, like a suspension of wheat sales or of arms control talks, but reassured other countries.

Maintaining the pressure, Secretary of State George P. Shultz used a scheduled meeting in Madrid with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to demand an explanation of the attack, then called what he got "totally unacceptable." The most concrete form of international solidarity with Washington came in moves to temporarily sever the Soviet Union's international air links — a decision by Canada to ban Aeroflot traffic for 60 days and, under impetus from international pilots' as-

United Press International
Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov

sociations, by British Airways to halt further flights to Moscow for a like period. Most NATO countries planned civil air boycotts of varying durations.

While most of the world seemed to agree that the Soviet attack on the Korean plane was unjustifiable, much remained unclear. Why, for example, did the plane go off course despite three independent computerized navigational aids? Was the faulty navigation detected by Japanese and other air traffic controllers and intelligence specialists? Was the pilot aware of his incorrect position and did he ask for help? (Japanese officials said the plane was out of range of its civilian radar and military trackers had no way of identi-

fying it.) What did the Soviet pilot know about his quarry when he announced, "The target is destroyed?"

This was recorded in the only evidence the public heard of what occurred — a few Japanese tapes that were played in the United Nations Security Council to support the United States' case for international condemnation. Although a Soviet veto of any resolution was certain, the United States pushed it to make a point. But it was having trouble lining up third world countries and a vote was put off at least until tomorrow.

Soviet officials told the Japanese they had found debris and documents in the waters off Sakhalin Island.

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The World



Edén Pastora Gómez

Air Raiders Hit Nicaragua Where It Hurts

Despite all the reports of Soviet bloc military equipment and MIG pilot training provided to the Sandinistas, Nicaragua's air defenses proved porous last week. Two small planes piloted by Sandinista defectors got through and bombed Managua, the capital, for the first time since the 1979 revolution. Oil storage tanks at Corinto, the country's main Pacific coast port, were rocketed by two other planes piloted by rebels apparently based in Honduras, and yet another plane was reported shot down as it attacked Sandinista troops near the Costa Rica border.

Three Sandinista soldiers and a civilian were reported wounded in the attack on Managua's military airport. One plane there was shot down by antiaircraft guns, killing the pilots — former fliers with the Nicaraguan airline and air force. Edén Pastora Gómez, a former Sandinista commander, said the Managua attack was carried out by his insurgents in southern Nicaragua, but flight papers indicated a takeoff from Costa Rica.

Nicaragua accused the United States of supplying the two-engine Cessna planes and the bombs. In Washington, the State Department said it regretted the casualties.

While one plane in the Managua raid bombed the airport, the second hit a residential neighborhood aiming, insurgents said, at a Soviet-run electronic communications center. The attack narrowly missed the home of the Foreign Minister, the Rev. Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, who was meeting in Panama with regional foreign ministers.

Yesterday, the ministers, known as the Contadora Group, announced preliminary agreement on a peace plan that would limit weapons and foreign advisers in the region.

Also last week, Honduras-based guerrillas claimed they had sabotaged an oil terminal at Puerto Sandino, 30 miles from Managua, and attacked a bridge and an electric plant 80 miles north of the capital. Rebel activity intensified, Western intelligence sources said, after the insurgents were berated by their United States benefactors for failing to produce significant political or military gains.

Peronists Make A Safe Choice

Without their hero to knock heads together, Argentina's 3.2 million Peronists have agreed on little except their yen to regain power. In a tumultuous national convention last week, they certified their inability to choose a charismatic successor to Gen. Juan Domingo Perón, who died in 1974. As their presidential candidate in the Oct. 30 election promised by the military junta, the Peronists nominated former Senate President Italo A. Luder, a low-key constitutional lawyer.

Mr. Luder made it to the top by sticking to carefully vague policy statements and brokering congressional and gubernatorial nominations to the powerful Peronist unions.

General Perón's widow (and successor as President until the 1976 military takeover), Isabel Martínez de Perón, remained aloof in exile in Spain. Later, President Reynaldo Bignone signed a pardon, lifting the ban on her participation in politics imposed after she was convicted of misusing charity funds while President. She was named party president, but Lorenzo Miguel, the metal workers' leader, will run the party as first deputy.

For 40 years, the Peronists have won every time the military permitted an election. But Buenos Aires

newspaper polls last week suggested Mr. Luder faces a strong challenge from Raul Alfonsín, candidate of the middle-of-the-road Radical Party. Mr. Luder has tipped around a towering issue — punishing those responsible for the disappearance of thousands of Argentines under military rule. Mr. Alfonsín advocates prosecution. Junta members have made clear that pursuing the question could change their minds about allowing a return to democracy.

Communist Shoot-Out

Tribal rivalries hamper the dozens of Afghan insurgent groups but at least they refrain from attacking each other because they hate the Russians more. Moscow's puppets seem more bitterly divided, however, and last week diplomats reported a long-standing feud between two factions of the ruling Communist Party erupted in shooting near the city of Herat; about 100 soldiers and policemen were said to have been killed or wounded.

President Babrak Karmal's Parcham group clashed with the Khalq faction whose best known leader is said to be Defense Minister Abdel Qader. Moscow is backing Mr. Karmal but Khalq group is reported to be numerically stronger.

Herat, capital of a rich and densely populated agricultural province in northwestern Afghanistan, was also the scene of heavy fighting between Soviet forces and rebels. The same diplomatic sources in New Delhi said more than 50 Soviet soldiers were killed during a Soviet attack on a Herat suburb and in retaliation, Soviet planes bombed the area.

Marcos Foes Band Together

Opponents of Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos rushed to organize before passions aroused by the Aug. 21 murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. have cooled. Leaders of more than 50 political groups last week formed a national coordinating committee of former senators and other leaders.

Thousands of mourners chanting Mr. Aquino's name marched solemnly from his house in the Manila suburbs to a politically charged memorial mass. Speakers called on Mr. Marcos to resign and a Jesuit priest demanded an end to "U.S. interference." The Reagan Administration recently agreed to pay \$900 million for the use of the huge strategic naval and air bases at Subic Bay and Clark field. The President is scheduled to visit the Philippines in November. Congress must approve the base accord, which more than doubles the previous amount.

Legal challenges apparently slowed the work of the commission Mr. Marcos appointed to investigate the murder of former Senator Aquino, who was shot as soldiers took him from an incoming plane at Manila airport. The group's leader, Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, said he would not attend hearings while the court weighs the commission's impartiality.

Yesterday, Mr. Marcos ordered the release of 37 of the regime's more than 500 "public order" prisoners, far fewer pardons than critics had requested. Denouncing his opponents, Mr. Marcos asked, "What do they think the Government is, a chicken house they can change any time?" In power since 1965, he said he would like to retire when his term ends in 1987 but not "if (I am) healthy and the party needs me."

The President's wife, Imelda, saying she had nothing to gain from the Aquino murder, added she may resign her many Government posts next year. "Please don't think the worst of me," she urged journalists. "I'm basically a nice person. I'm very human."

A Balloon To Freedom

Robert Hutrya's best-known means of locomotion in Czechoslovakia was a bicycle — until last week. Then the 38-year-old former member of the Czech national cycling team decided he and his family had had enough of the country's Communist regime and took an exotic way out.

Using what was at hand, the family sewed blue and gray raincoats together. A balloon was born. With a platform surrounded by steel railing and a can of lighted propane to send it aloft, the hot-air balloon took Mr. Hutrya, his wife and 12-year-old daughter and 11-year-old son — and his bike — to the safety of Drasenhofen, 50 minutes away in northeastern Austria. Mr. Hutrya, who asked for asylum, told the police that during the night flight "Czech border guards saw the flame about two and a half kilometers above them but apparently couldn't make the thing out."

Milt Freudenheim
and Henry Gliner

Rationale for Downing Jet Reaches a Peak at General's Press Conference

Crisis Brings Out the Worst in Moscow

By JOHN F. BURNS

Moscow
If Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov was lying last week, he did so with the utmost ease. As Western correspondents pushed forward with hostile questions at a news conference that was virtually unprecedented for a chief of the Soviet General Staff, he calmly reiterated Russian insistence that Korean Air Lines Flight 7 and the 269 people aboard were pawns sacrificed by American intelligence in a "diabolic game." Soviet admissions that a district commander had ordered the plane shot down on Aug. 31 and that Marshal Ogarkov had known about it were obscured in a fog of denials and sidesteps.

"We still do not know that many people were aboard that plane," said the Marshal, a man normally so remote that most Westerners had only glimpsed him in the twice-yearly appearances of the Soviet hierarchy atop the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square.

Koreans, Japanese and Americans grieving as they waited in hopes the remains of lost relatives would be fished from the Sea of Japan, were virtually ignored. The United States explanation — that the 747 was a commercial flight on a scheduled leg from Anchorage to Seoul and had inexplicably wandered from its course over two of the Soviet Union's most sensitive strategic areas — was preemptively rejected.

There were passing expressions of regret, but Moscow's underlying message was that the integrity of Soviet air space was more important than human lives. Leonid M. Zamyatin, whose Central Committee function is spokesman for Yuri V. Andropov, the General Secretary, seemed to suggest that 269 lives were not a heavy loss in the calculus of Soviet security. He reminded reporters that "many millions" had died to uphold Soviet borders in World War II. He called the air defense forces "humane" for delaying the destruction of the airliner during the hours they tracked it.

As the outpouring of official Soviet pronouncements added shadings of incomplete information and confusion last week, one conclusion seemed plain — the Soviet Union, despite a decade of broadening contacts with the West and for all its eagerness to be accepted, still barely grasped what the humanitarian essence of Western life is all about. Mr. Zamyatin was not alone in saying that the American response to such a "provocation" would have been the same, that a Soviet passenger aircraft straying over the Los Alamos

nuclear laboratory could expect an equally devastating, indeed speedier, end. The fact that in 1981 a Soviet Aeroflot plane departed from its normal flight route off the Atlantic Coast and flew over the Groton, Conn., naval shipyard without being harmed was brushed aside.

Even if the facts had been conceded clearly and promptly, the destruction of an unarmed aircraft would have raised troubling concerns about the use of Moscow's awesome military power. But as diplomats saw it, the evasiveness raised other questions that were in some respects more disturbing, such as the trustworthiness of the Kremlin in dealing with any issue that opposes its interests sharply to those of the world. "If they lie about this, why should we believe them about the number of missile warheads, chemical weapons or anything else," an envoy said.

Beyond that, the Kremlin's display of some of its least pleasant reflexes — striking out when challenged, proclaiming virtue in the face of unpalatable facts, asserting the primacy of state interests over human life — led Western diplomats to wonder whether Mr. Andropov was any more likely to reform this rigid, morbidly suspicious society than any of his predecessors.

Worrying Lessons

Another worrying lesson that many observers drew was that in matters involving the military Mr. Andropov may have even less freedom of maneuver than previous Soviet leaders.

Maybe no one outside the Soviet hierarchy will ever know whether the telephone call announcing the Korean plane's intrusion reached the vacationing Soviet leader before or after the 747 was shot down. Western diplomats were virtually unanimous in saying that a step with such strong implications for the Kremlin's international standing was unthinkable from a politician as shrewd as Mr. Andropov.

Nevertheless, the last time that the Soviet Union made concessions in a confrontation involving the military was in the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. The man who made those concessions, Nikita S. Khrushchev, was out within two years. The point is not lost on the current generation of Kremlin leaders and may be particularly strong in the case of Mr. Andropov, who relied heavily on military support last November in the jockeying to succeed Mr. Brezhnev.

Diplomats saw another reason for the Kremlin refusal to accede to Western demands for an apology and compensation. In times of challenge Moscow's instinct is to hunker down, and there were signs last week that the leadership was re-

sponding as much to domestic reaction as to the uproar abroad. As the first rumors swept the capital, citizens showed dismay and disbelief that a Soviet pilot could willfully end 269 civilian lives. But as the Kremlin took hold of the issue, the uneasiness subsided.

The reactions of ordinary Russians to events that would have broken governments in the West were not encouraging. Initially, there was incredulity and dismay. But once the official rationales were offered, the reflex to accept authority's word, to rally to invocations about the "sacred" borders, the honor and vigilance of the armed forces and the threat from the insidious West, was evident. After Marshal Ogarkov's news conference was repeated several times on television, there was even smugness. "There you are," said a middle-aged woman. "I told you that we were in the right."

As the Russians measure things, this kind of reaction may have counted for more than all the angry headlines in the West.



Georgi M. Korniyenko



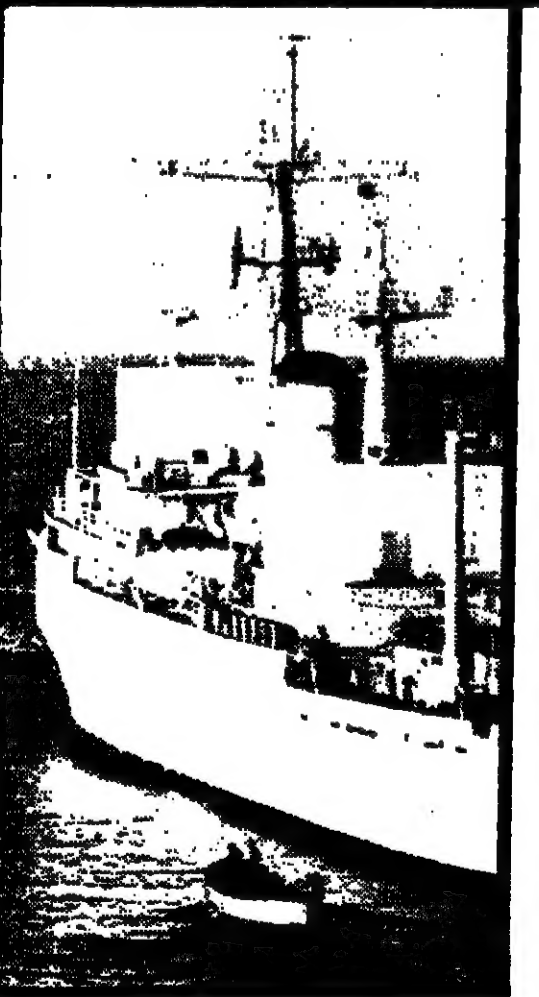
How We Know That They Know That....

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

WASHINGTON
WHEN American military forces were training to rescue the American hostages in Iran in 1980, they feared that mock landing strips and replicas of the American Embassy in Tehran being built in the United States might be detected by Soviet satellites. Defense Department officials had similar fears that prototypes of so-called Stealth aircraft, planes designed to elude radar coverage, would be spotted by cameras aboard Soviet satellites as they passed over manufacturing sites in southern California.

These concerns were small facets of a multi-billion dollar secret war of surveillance waged 24 hours a day, seven days a week by the United States and the Soviet Union with fleets of satellites, airplanes, ships, submarines and an extensive network of land-based listening posts. In recent days, the public has gotten a rare glimpse of that war as the Reagan Administration made public recordings of Soviet pilots stalking and attacking a South Korean airliner over Sakhalin Island off the Siberian coast. It also disclosed details about the flight of an American spy plane in the same area as the Korean plane.

The recordings of Soviet pilots were made by Japan, which is one of the American allies that participate in a global surveillance network directed by the Defense Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and, in particular, the National Security Agency, the nation's largest and most secretive intelligence organization. American officials declined to say exactly how the Japanese intercepted the Soviet communications, but intelligence experts said the Japanese operate several electronic eavesdropping stations on Hokkaido, the northernmost Japanese island. Such stations are equipped with highly sensitive monitoring equipment that can pick up radio and microwave transmissions. The United States Air Force's 6920th Electronic Security Group is also based on Hokkaido and there are other posts near Tokyo and Yokohama.



The United States first got into large-scale surveillance activity in the late 1950's with the development of the U-2, a sophisticated, high-flying spy plane, followed shortly thereafter by the first surveillance satellites. The original purpose was to supplement intelligence collected by human agents. Over the years, as the technology of spying has advanced rapidly, the United States and the Soviet Union have come to depend primarily on electronics to keep track of military developments.

Keeping Tabs

With the advent of arms control agreements, the two nations used their reconnaissance systems as the main means of verifying compliance by keeping tabs on the testing, production and deployment of new missiles, warheads, and delivery systems. American officials said the United States RC-135 reconnaissance plane that was flying off the Kamchatka Peninsula the night the Korean airliner was shot down was on a mission to collect information about a Soviet missile test expected that evening. Such flights are common along the Siberian coast.

Ground stations, which collect information on Soviet missile tests and also monitor communi-

cations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, are located in Western Europe, Turkey, China, Australia, Japan and the United States. The Soviet Union, lacking equivalent access to nations neighboring the United States, maintains a communications intercept post in Cuba and keeps more than 30 surveillance ships and submarines off the American coasts. The United States and the Soviet Union also operate intercept equipment in their respective embassies in Moscow and Washington. At one point in the 1970's, technicians at the embassy in Moscow were able to monitor the conversations of senior Kremlin officials as they talked on car telephones.

The most powerful tools for surveillance, however, are satellites. The United States operates at least three different kinds. The first photo-reconnaissance satellites, which fell out of orbit after several days or weeks, took photographs and then ejected the film in canisters to be recovered by planes as they descended by parachute toward earth. Today, the most advanced satellite, called a KH-11, can stay aloft for several years and sends images back to earth electronically, giving intelligence officials what is known in the trade as near real-time pictures. For example, within moments after a satellite has passed over a high-priority target such as the missile test facilities in Leninok or Sary-Shagan in the southern Soviet Union, officials in Washington can look at television-like pictures of the installations. Highly advanced optics specially designed for the cameras produce high resolution images of objects as small as a tire.

Soviet photo-reconnaissance satellites are said to be less sophisticated, still dropping film in canisters and falling out of orbit after several months. But what the Russians lack in quality they make up in quantity, launching at least five satellites for each one sent up by the United States. The Soviet Union also has the advantage of having to watch a much smaller area and of a society that does not disclose many of its military activities in the press.

Other kinds of American and Soviet satellites, operating in stationary orbit 22,300 miles above the Earth, monitor microwave communications and have infrared sensors to detect the launch of missiles. These serve as crucial links in both nations' early-warning systems. Despite all the technology, however, American officials say that most of what happens in the Soviet political and military establishments remains secret. They noted, for example, that American surveillance failed to detect communications that might show where in the Soviet hierarchy the decision was made to down the Korean airliner.

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Mediators Last Week Tried to End Factional Fighting That Threatens Government

Lebanon Has Yet to Make Peace With Itself

By RICHARD BERNSTEIN

BEIRUT, Lebanon — In the year since the Israeli invasion, the Lebanese have alternated between hopes of establishing a genuinely sovereign government and fears that sectarian hatreds, fueled from outside, would drag the country back toward anarchy. The hopes were based on the notion that the Government of President Amin Gemayel could gradually extend its authority beyond the tiny area of Beirut, helped by the presence of more than 5,000 foreign troops in restraining violent factions. But the eruption of war last week between Christian and Druse militias in the Shuf Mountains east of the capital was a brutal indication that the hopes were fragile.

Even amidst the first full-scale war since the Israeli invasion, despair had not overwhelmed this resilient capital, however. The 34,000-man national army, trained and equipped by the United States, maintained a defense line east and south of Beirut. Sectarian battles between leftist Shiite militias and Government forces, which abruptly turned the city into a hot battleground two weeks ago, did not recur. A cease-fire being sought with the help of a Saudi Arabian mediator was proving elusive, but the various groups were still talking, however indirectly, and some participants in the conflict, such as Shiite leader Nabih Berri, were expressing public optimism that an accord would soon be reached. Yet, two eruptions in two weeks had made the situation "extremely bleak," a Western diplomat said.

For the Government, the gravest danger was that the fighting in the mountains would embolden other Moslems, many of them already convinced that the minority Christians who dominate the central Government will never stop trying to extend their territorial sway. If other

Moslems, sensing Government weakness, took to the streets as the Shiites did two weeks ago, the most dreaded of internal Lebanese disasters would be at hand.

The multinational forces would probably be powerless to stop civil conflict from spreading. Caught in factional crossfire in the past two weeks, 10 French and American soldiers have died. Their units continued, despite increasingly powerful retaliatory strikes, to be shelled by hostile artillery. If they remain in the country, as the Lebanese Government ardently hopes, they are likely to become more deeply enmeshed in civil conflict. But their departure could also be damaging. "It's possible this place would have fallen apart a long time ago without the peacekeeping forces," a diplomat said. "To leave when the Government is in a tough spot would really pull the rug out."

Looking for Saviors

Blame for the deterioration was being widely distributed last week. The Lebanese Government, in a rare public accusation, said Syria and pro-Syrian factions in the Palestine Liberation Organization were participating in the fighting. Moderate Lebanese Moslems assigned major responsibility to the United States for failing to act firmly to prevent the Syrians, helped by the Russians, from increasing their influence.

"The Americans always act too late," said Saeb Salam, a Sunni Moslem who has been Prime Minister four times. While the United States was letting last year's negotiations over Israeli troop withdrawal drag on, he contended, "the rejectionists gained ground." Now, he insisted, it is up to the United States, if necessary by a show of force, to insure that Syria is prevented from dominating Lebanese politics because "it will be catastrophic if America does not back up its military



Syria / Philippe Leduc
President Amin Gemayel

power with a firm political stance."

But whether outside intervention can save the country is problematical. Washington last week rejected Mr. Gemayel's requests for larger multinational forces and their assignment to the Shuf Mountains. His Government, during its year in power, seems to have made very little progress in moving toward accord with the Moslem groups, as the outbreak between Christian Phalangists and Druse shows. Some Lebanese moderates say frankly this is because in a country where assassination has been a common extension of politics by other means, Mr. Gemayel's Christian supporters will not give him a free hand to deal with the Moslems. "The Phalange, remember, is headed by Gemayel's father Pierre — it has too tight a grip on him," said a well-connected Lebanese journalist. Foreign analysts believe Mr. Gemayel genuinely wants to distance himself from the party of his father. But many are inclined to feel, with the benefit of hindsight, that he has lost opportunities to strike bargains with the various Moslem groups.

"Gemayel," a Western diplomat said, "allowed himself to get too involved with trying to get foreign forces out of Lebanon." In the process of dealing with the Syrian and Israeli problems, he feels, Mr. Gemayel neglected the more fundamental goal of national reconciliation.

The goal may yet be attained, if a cease-fire can be worked out between Christians and Druse and the factions brought to the bargaining table. Some observers believe that Moslem leaders, like the head of the Shiite militia, Nabih Berri, are ready to settle with the Government if they are given places in the political structure more consonant with their majority status in the population. As head of the largest community and a relative moderate, Mr. Berri is a pivotal figure. But he has to contend with a growing fundamentalist movement inspired by Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini as well as with left-wingers hostile to the Gemayel Government. If the Government is unable to strike a deal with Mr. Berri, many here believe, the Shiites may be further radicalized, making compromise virtually impossible.

More Demonstrators Die as Chileans Stage a Fifth Day of National Protest

Exiles Return to Augment The Anti-Pinochet Forces

By STEPHEN KINZER

SANTIAGO, Chile — Two weeks after President Salvador Allende Gossens was overthrown by the military in September 1973, Mario Lopez fled to asylum in the Argentine Embassy. Many of his friends and colleagues were being arrested, and since he had been Mr. Allende's press secretary during the 1970 campaign, he feared for his life. Then, after four months in the embassy, Mr. Lopez was permitted to leave Chile and told he would not be allowed to return.

Like more than 10,000 of his countrymen, Mr. Lopez was forced to begin a new life, not knowing when, if ever, he would see Chile again. Mass exile was one of the most extraordinary measures implemented by the military Government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte. Politicians, writers, student leaders, union organizers and other activists considered dangerous or potentially subversive were sent packing. Others who had left for brief trips were forbidden to return.

Mr. Lopez, a widely known journalist, began joining Mr. Allende, spent two years in Argentina and later, after death threats, moved to Mexico. The Mexican authorities helped him find work as a sports commentator. "I assumed I would have to stay until Pinochet was gone," he said. But in January, the Chilean Government, facing growing domestic discontent, began letting exiles

who could return. The fourth list, in April, contained 48 names, including Mario Lopez's. He returned in July.

Many of the returned exiles quickly joined the anti-Government movement, which staged its fifth "Day of National Protest" last week. They were among thousands of Chileans who took to the streets demanding the end of military rule. Five protesters were killed and hundreds were taken into custody as police fired tear gas grenades and charged into crowds with nightsticks flailing. The next day, Government supporters rallied to repulse the protesters and police backed by armored vehicles fired machine guns to clear barricaded streets in poor neighborhoods of Santiago.

One former exile, Andrés Zaldívar, president of the International Christian Democratic Federation, credited his return to pressure from labor leaders and other anti-Government figures. But some political analysts detected ulterior motives behind the policy. They predicted returning politicians would soon be fighting among themselves, an advantage for the military regime.

Politicians Speak Out

No far, the Government has let 1,835 exiles return. More than 9,000 remain in 50 countries. Mr. Lopez suggested the Government had softened its position because "the country is desperate for foreign aid." "With people marching in the streets," he said, "Pinochet decided that letting some of the exiles back would be a positive step."



Miners marching in Santiago, Chile last week.

Government officials said that forcing people into exile had helped stabilize the country. "We were on the brink of civil war when the military assumed power in 1973," said Germán Gardeweg, a senior Interior Ministry official. "We have now lived in tranquility for a decade, so you can see the decisions regarding exile served their purpose."

Among those returning this summer were prominent political leaders. Although political activity is illegal and parties have been outlawed since 1973, several have spoken out forcefully. "I will not rest until everyone born in Chile is allowed to return to his native land," former

Senator Renán Fuentealba said on his return.

Eugenio Velasco, an official of the Inter-American Development Bank, came home last month. "Each year, each day away makes us feel the brutality of exile," he said. "It is inhuman, it is against nature."

For some, returning to Chile is almost as painful as exile. "You adopt another country as your own," explained Ximena Ortúzar, a writer who spent nine years in Mexico with her four children. "You become accustomed to different ways of living. Then, all of a sudden, you have to pull up roots again and try to plant them back in your own country. It is very complicated."

Many say they long ago came to grips with the reality of their situation, overcoming initial bitterness. "Suffering produces a strange sort of spiritual peace," said Mr. Velasco. "I have no rancor or hatred for anyone. To say that because one has been persecuted, he should seek to persecute others — that would be catastrophic. I have cried many times; I don't want to cry again."

The Interior Ministry is reviewing the list of remaining exiles and may allow more to come back. It is considering a proposal by religious leaders to publish a document listing those still forbidden to return. The others could then come when they pleased. But not all Chileans are glad to see the exiles back. General Pinochet's wife, Lucía Hiriart de Pinochet, complained last week that "people with misplaced ideas" had returned, sparking "violence, chaos and disorder."

The exiles are discovering a Chile dramatically different from the country they knew. Protesters march, politicians call for General Pinochet's resignation, and the scent of incipient democracy is in the air. For Jaime Castillo, a human rights advocate and former Minister of Justice who returned from Venezuela two weeks ago, the weakening of the Pinochet Government proves that the policy of forced exile was a failure. "Exile is not only morally wrong," he told cheering supporters at Santiago's airport, "it is politically useless."

Weinberger Last Week Visited San Vicente, Focus of the National Campaign Plan

A Key Salvadoran Province Still Has Some Tests to Pass

By LYDIA CHAVEZ

SAN VICENTE, El Salvador — Col. José Dionisio Hernández drew out his collapsible pointer and tapped its tip on his map of the central province of San Vicente where he commands the 5th Brigade.

Since the Salvadoran Army began the National Campaign Plan in his province in mid-June, he said 41 schools and seven cooperatives had been reopened, 46 miles of roads had been improved, children were being vaccinated, and tons of food were being dropped off in towns where the people were afraid to cultivate their fields.

"It's all very positive," Colonel Hernández said. By local accounts, the Salvadoran army's efforts to win over the people, with a combined civil-military operation seems to be going only moderately well in San Vicente. It is too early to tell whether the army could withstand a serious guerrilla attack, and at least some Salvadorans in the province are still unconvinced that the plan will meet their basic needs for food and work.

The National Campaign Plan, which was developed under the guidance of American military officers, is designed to clear the province of guerrillas while Government ministries begin economic and social redevelopment programs. Last week, San Vicente got some high-level American attention. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger visited for a few hours at the close of a Central American tour and praised the Salvadoran Army's progress in cleaning out the guerrillas. He said he would try to persuade Congress that Central America had "a very optimistic future."

San Vicente is a test case, and American advisers as well as Salvadoran officials are concerned that the leftists may try to disrupt the national plan or try to capture another provincial capital while large Government forces are occupied in San Vicente.

The insurgents seemed to be making such an effort last week when they attacked the provincial capital of San Miguel, just 35 miles east. During the battle 19 soldiers were killed and 40 wounded, according to the army. The guerrillas also destroyed three bridges, which virtually isolates San Francisco Gotera, the capital of Morazan Province.

A military official said last week that no troops had been diverted from San Vicente to San Miguel or Morazan. "We are still concerned about a nasty thing like that in San Vicente," the official said. "From a strategic point of view, if I were a guerrilla, I would want to wipe out San Vicente."

There are signs the guerrillas may be returning. A month ago, Colonel Hernández told reporters the guerrillas had fled from San Vicente, but by last week he acknowledged that some 300 were still in the province in bands of 30 to 40 men. Days later, guerrillas took the town

of Jacuaran in Usulután Province and reportedly opened a new front that drew Government forces from northern garrisons in that eastern province.

The objective of the National Campaign Plan is not only to provide security, but to demonstrate to Salvadorans that the Government is ready to rebuild their towns and provide jobs for a province with an unemployment rate of more than 50 percent. In San Esteban Catarina, a town of 10,000 people four miles north of Colonel Hernández's headquarters, some of the residents are grateful for the new security, but many are unimpressed by the aid programs. The town is pockmarked with the bullet holes of past battles between the local security forces and the guerrillas. When the National Plan first began, the mayor explained, his town was really better off without local civil defense patrols because their presence only encouraged attacks. For the last month and a half 40 men from the Treasury Police have been stationed in San Esteban.

"Since we haven't had any trouble, I guess everything is going well," said the officer in charge of the security force, who asked not to be identified. "People are walking the streets at 10:30, and starting to work in the fields away from the town," he said.

Little Work, Little Food

A storekeeper smiled when asked whether she felt safer with the military presence. "To me it is the same, there is little work, and nearly no food," she said. When the security force was not in town, she added, the guerrillas would come in and buy supplies from her.

While some residents of the small town feel safer with the Treasury Police, no one has felt any appreciable benefit from the economic redevelopment programs. A Government agency is supposed to deliver basic grains to the residents but most of those interviewed said they had received food only once or twice since the program began three months ago.

"What they left before was sufficient, but now they only leave a little," said one woman who said that in the last three months she has received supplies only twice.

The Mayor's secretary said that under the National Plan the town had received food shipments three times, but he did not have any record of the food supplies. "The last couple of times it has not been enough," he acknowledged.

The residents complained about the lack of work, and the Mayor's secretary said that the state projects, which are being funded by the Agency for International Development, only employed about 20 refugees. "They say that there are going to be various programs of restoration, but they haven't come here," he reported. He agreed that people were working some of the abandoned fields, but added: "They work very close to town. Life here is nearly the same."



Unemployed Salvadorans building a road as part of the National Campaign Plan, the country's public works program.

BROADWAY 80

WARNING — The Ministry of Health has determined that smoking is harmful to health.



I'm glad I changed.

The Realignment in World Steel

An increasing share of the business is going to the third world.

By JOHN TAGLIABUE

TO an American observer, the petition for import relief filed in July had an all too familiar ring: Domestic steelmakers, squeezed by growing competition from low-priced imports, press the government to restrain foreign producers. The government, for broader political reasons, declines. The steelmakers then warn the government that its refusal will result in the most dire consequences for the domestic industry.

But the scenario, for all its familiarity, was not played out in Washington. Tokyo was the setting, and the petitioners, rather than the familiar roster of American corporate giants, were a consortium of Japan's super-efficient steel producers. Their target was South Korea, a burgeoning power in the international steel trade that owes its new-found muscle to the very Japanese companies now trying to restrain it.

If the picture of Japan's mighty steel producers seeking import relief holds a certain delicious irony for Americans, it also underscores a fundamental — and some say irreversible — realignment now well under way in the world steel industry.

For the countries of the third world, armed with state-of-the-art plants built and financed by steel powers like Japan and West Germany, are turning the tables on their former mentors and emerging as a prime supplier of that most basic of industrial commodities — raw steel.

"The rules of the international steel game have been fundamentally altered — probably forever," said one West German steel executive last week. "But we're going to have to learn to live with it."

While the ultimate impact of this shift remains unclear, some industry executives and analysts say that nothing less than a two-tier world-wide steel system is emerging. In such a system, the lower-cost producers in the developing nations would generate an increasing share of the world's raw steel while the higher-cost producers in the industrialized countries would concentrate on more sophisticated specialty steel.

Such a dual system could work out well — generating what some in the industry see as a symbiosis between producers in the developed and developing worlds. But others foresee a future much like the past, one marked by cyclical upheavals in world steel production and continued battling between the industrialized world and the third world for profits in an industry awash with excess capacity.

Steel industry analysts in Europe and the United States point to the oil shocks of the early 1970's as the beginnings of the new world steel alignment. As the first of three serious recessions took hold in the world economy during the decade, European and American steelmakers began dismantling millions of tons of obsolete, excess capacity.

At the same time, big steelmaking companies in Europe and Japan, like Germany's Mannesmann and Japan's Nippon Steel, sought to offset slower growth in their traditional markets by helping to build huge turnkey steel projects abroad. The ambitious ventures — many in the \$1 billion class — found willing lenders in the major Western banks, all suddenly awash in oil revenues from the Arabian oil producers.

The results have been both remarkable and unforeseen. While raw steel-making capacity in the leading industrial countries — the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan — rose to 562.2 million tons last year from 504 million tons in 1973 it nearly doubled in the developing world during the same period, to 81 million tons from 41.6 million.

At the same time, output in the developing world doubled, to 68.9 million tons a year from 34.2 million tons, while the industrial nations' produc-

tion plunged, to 328.5 million tons from 457 million.

Industry executives now concede that they did not foresee that the new offshore capacity would someday be used against them in their own markets — both domestic and export. The new third-world capacity, the executives point out, was meant to fill expected local demand.

Indeed, aggregate third-world demand did surge in the period — to 107 million tons a year from 42 million — meaning that the developing world remained a net importer of crude steel. But while most third-world countries increased their imports of steel, six countries — Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Mexico, Taiwan and South Korea — became exporters as their new-found capacity outpaced domestic demand.

This sudden availability of millions of tons of low-priced, high quality steel on world markets during a period of recession has set off a wrenching realignment of the world industry.

In Japan last year, where only 39 of the country's 65 blast furnaces were operating and where — for the first time in a decade — steel output fell below 100 million tons, imports captured 10 percent of the domestic mar-



Gazeta/Lindan



The New York Times/Gwen Phillips

Hyundai Heavy Industries' plant near Seoul, above, and workers at the Krupp Steel Works in Duisberg, West Germany, at left.

steel throughout much of the world. "You've got to adjust your corporate policy and your investments to market conditions," he said. "It's that way throughout the economy. We're in a period of structural adjustment. There are some things in life you cannot change."

Krupp has virtually conceded the field of basic steelmaking in recent years to cheaper producers, he said. Of the bulk steel Krupp still turns out, roughly a third is cheap sections and the rest are high-value flat products, a reversal of the ratio 10 years ago.

The growing importance of these specialty steels, usually alloys of steel and rare metals such as nickel or molybdenum, is reflected in steel production statistics. In West Germany, for example, while crude steel production has declined under the impact of recession and overseas competition — from 45 million tons in 1970 to 36 million tons in 1982 — specialty steel production grew in the same period from 6 million tons to nearly 9 million tons.

Viewed another way, specialty steel output as a percentage of total tonnage grew from 13.3 percent in 1970 to 25 percent last year. Analysts expect the ratio to continue to tilt in favor of the specialty steels.

The low-wage countries have offered relatively little competition in specialty products to date. Where new specialty steel industries have recently sprung up, as in Spain or Brazil, industrial demand has run ahead of production as manufacturers of everything from kitchen utensils to oil burners switch to the non-corrosive alloy steels.

Indeed, as Western steelmakers move to more sophisticated steel products in coming years, some analysts see a growing symbiosis between producers in the industrialized and the developing world.

In the United States, the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation is negotiating with Brazil's Siderbrás steel company to import semifinished steel slabs. Although the deal is bitterly opposed by American labor unions, and is viewed askance by some Government officials, some analysts say it could be the first of many pacts between steelmakers in industrial and developing countries.

And the United States Steel Corporation has said that it, too, is prepared to begin importing from third-world producers if its earlier announced deal to import unfinished slabs from the British Steel Corporation does not go through.

Other economists see an entirely different role for the steel industries of the developing countries.

Robert Hageman, a steel analyst at Kidder Peabody in New York, believes that as demand for steel fluctuates in the future, like that for other commodities, it will be the role of the developing countries to absorb the cyclical swings.

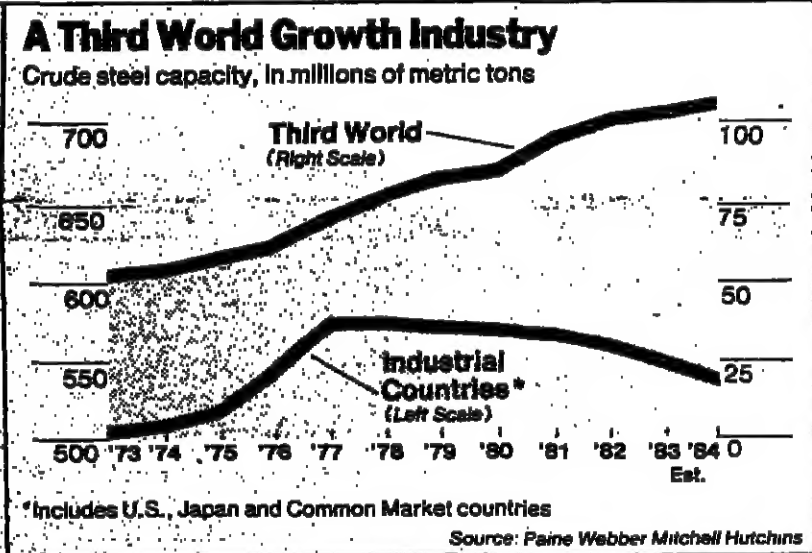
"More than ever it will be their responsibility to bear the ups and downs, to fluctuate," he said. "The burden will be on their shoulders."

Still, there is some critical, albeit fuzzy, threshold beyond which third-world producers should not be permitted to go, industry executives agree. "We say total domestic production in Germany should not slip below total domestic demand," said Gangolf Weier, an official at Thyssen A.G. in Duisburg.

"If you want an auto industry, if you want shipbuilding, nuclear power construction or offshore research, they are all closely interlocked with steel," he said. "These things all begin at the blast furnace."

Some economists, however, hold that the movement of crude steel production to the third world will continue — no matter what efforts the developed nations take to check it.

"It has to do with the product-cycle theory and the transfer of technology," said an economist for the Brussels-based International Iron and Steel Institute.



ket, or about 2 million tons. In Southeast Asia — a market Japanese producers have traditionally viewed in proprietary terms — such a large share has been lost to Taiwan and South Korea that the Japanese have accused their new competitors of dumping.

And in West Germany — Europe's biggest steelmaker — imports captured 40 percent of the domestic market last year, a postwar record.

"We have been shooting ourselves in the foot all this time," said one West German steel executive.

European steel executives say this shift to the third world, which in 1982 had 17 percent of total crude steel production compared with only a 7 percent share in 1970, has fundamentally altered the rules of the international game. Indeed, some executives say, the situation is to the point where the steel industries in many industrialized countries must begin justifying their existence in terms of national security and economic policy, rather than profitability.

Still, not all industry executives perceive the emerging nations as a threat. In a two-tier world production system, they point out, the developing nations would continue to fulfill their

traditional role of "commodities supplier" to the industrialized West — except the commodity would be basic steel. This would leave the developed countries free to focus on high-technology, specialty products, such as seamless pipe for the oil industry and alloys for the aerospace industry.

"Of the 2,000 steel products we have, you can safely let the third world make the products it can manufacture more cheaply," said Bernd Krüger, an official of West Germany's Klöckner-Werke A.G.

Developing countries can make products like reinforcing bar, used in the construction industry, for about \$55 a ton less than in the West because they have cheaper energy for their electric arc furnaces, cheaper labor, sometimes cheaper raw materials and usually lower transportation costs, he said.

"It's hardly a catastrophe" for Western producers to yield these low-technology products to developing nations, Mr. Krüger said.

Other steel executives go further. "It's not a question of conceding anything — it's a question of adapting," said Hans-Jürgen Berg, an executive with Krupp Stahl A.G., the giant company whose name is synonymous with

FORCES THAT NEARLY WAYLAID THE PERFECT MILL

In 1989, South Korean Government officials visited Tokyo with an unusual request: Would Japan, the officials asked, help Korea design and build, from the ground up, a state-of-the-art steel industry?

Japanese leaders, eager for deeper ties with Seoul, and Japan's steelmakers, always eager for overseas orders, agreed. The result was the Pohang steel works, one of the biggest — and most efficient — integrated steel mills in the world. The huge plant, which first came on stream in 1974, is now producing 9 million tons of raw steel a year.

One West German steelman, visibly awed after a recent visit to Pohang, termed it "a clone of the most efficient steel plant anywhere in Japan."

But the worldwide recession has dragged Japanese steel production below 100 million tons for the first time in a decade, while imports, about 70 percent of the domestic market in recent months. With numbers like that, Japan's steelmakers have become noticeably less enthusiastic about their Korean offspring.

Thus, when Korean officials earlier this year vi-

ited Tokyo to request help for Phase 2 of Pohang, the companies, led by market leader Nippon Steel, flatly told Tokyo's powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry to refuse. Pohang 2, set to go on line in 1988 with an initial capacity of about 2.7 million tons a year of hot rolled coils, sheet and strip, would have a design capacity of up to 12 million tons.

If the Government was unsympathetic to the Japanese industry's cry for import protection, the steelmakers said, it should consider the potential for angering the United States by adding millions of tons of steel capacity to an already overclogged world market.

Last month, however, Tokyo overrode the steel industry's objections. Government sources said approval was granted on the basis of improving political ties with Korea.

This month, the industry's heavyweights were poised to tender their bids. A group consisting of Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries and Mitsui & Company is expected to bid for the blast furnaces, while the team of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and the Mitsubishi Corporation will likely bid for the hot rolling equipment.

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Money Supply Dip Elates the Markets

A reported \$2 billion drop in the money supply delighted the credit markets late last week; bond prices soared and interest rates plunged almost a third of a percentage point. Most market participants had expected a jump in the money supply of as much as \$1 billion. The drop in M-1 — currency in circulation plus all check-like deposits — placed money growth within the Fed's current target range. It seemed to allay fears that the central bank would have to tighten credit and boded well for those looking for lower interest rates. "This is the best money-supply picture we've had in the last 12 months; everything is on target," was the reaction of one market analyst.

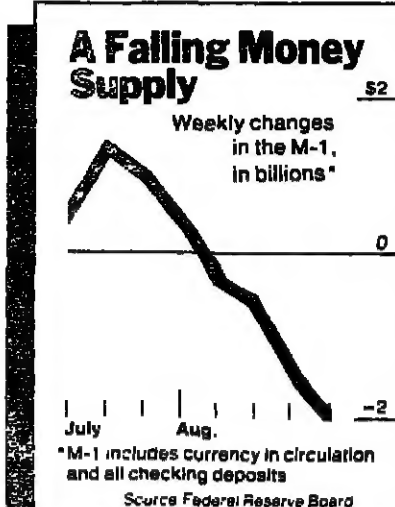
The stock market also put in a positive week, approaching its record highs. Despite fairly quiet trading, the Dow Jones industrial average closed up more than 24 points, to 1,240.04.

Kiss and Make Up. After breaking off talks in July, Chrysler and the United Auto Workers agreed on a new wage package that will raise union workers' pay by \$2.42 an hour over the next two years. The settlement was \$1.01 an hour higher than Chrysler's previous offer, but it still gives the No. 3 auto maker a slight labor-cost advantage over G.M. and Ford. Chrysler's primary concern was avoiding any work stoppage in January, when it plans to introduce two new models. And even though the increase will amount to about 29 percent over two years, the auto industry revival and Chrysler's new-found profitability should offset it.

To the chagrin of Lee Iacocca, the Treasury is going ahead with its sale of 14.4 million Chrysler warrants, which allow the holder to buy Chrysler stock for \$13 a share. Chrysler's chairman had all but pleaded with the Government to sell the warrants back to the company, but to no avail. The sale will take place Tuesday at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The summer's drought and scorching heat is affecting wholesale prices, faster than anticipated. The Producer Price Index rose four-tenths of 1 percent in August, driven by a similar increase in food prices. Analysts had predicted that food prices would not be pushed up until next year and were surprised by August's figures. Yet, for the first eight months of this year, producer prices have been flat, and 1983 could see the slowest price rise since the mid-1960's.

Shuttle Economics. It's a lucrative job, cleaning up the space shuttle between flights. In fact, over the next six years it will be worth about \$2 billion to Lockheed and Grumman. After a bidding contest with a group of companies led by Rockwell International — the shuttle's original builder — NASA awarded the Lockheed group the contract for launching and landing services, now done by 15 separate contractors. The job could extend as long as 15 years, with a value of \$6 billion. Analysts were not completely surprised by the outcome. The Government has had a number of



complaints against Rockwell about overcharging for shuttle work.

Boeing Economics. The world's largest maker of commercial airliners received a \$640 million order from Australia's Qantas Airways for six 767's and three 747's. Particularly pleasing to Boeing was the fact that four airlines traveling the so-called silk route — between the Middle East and the Far East — will now be flying the 767, which has had very stiff competition from Airbus.

General Economics. In another huge aerospace contract, Turkey decided to buy 160 F-16 fighter jets from General Dynamics over a 10-year period. The contract will be worth between \$3.5 billion and \$5 billion. It was the first time in almost a decade that the F-16 had won a major international contract over the McDonnell Douglas F-18. But other contests are coming up. Greece should decide soon on an order for as many as 125 fighter planes. The F-16, F-18 and France's Mirage 2000 are in the running.

Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts struck again, making another leveraged buyout bid. This time the target was the Hyster Company, a maker of forklifts and other heavy equipment. The price: \$383 million, or \$63 for each of Hyster's 6.1 million shares outstanding. Though Kohlberg was mum on why it was interested in Hyster — just last July it was bidding for Norton Simon — analysts noted that Hyster's balance sheet was almost irresistible, with \$43 million in cash and very modest debt.

The takeover of Biscayne Federal Savings and Loan by the Federal Home Loan Bank board was ruled an abuse of the bank board's authority. The decision by a Federal district judge came in a case filed by Kaufman & Broad, a Biscayne shareholder, after the bank board seized Florida's sixth-largest thrift unit on April 6 and placed it in receivership. The seizure did not jeopardize the thrift's deposits, but reduced the value of its stock to nothing. The judge ordered shareholders and bank board officials to meet and try to reach an agreement on returning ownership of Biscayne to the shareholders.

Nathaniel C. Nash

The New York Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1983				
Company	Sales	Last	Prev.	Net Chng
Diam S	6,791,300	26 1/2	26 1/2	+ 2 1/2
ATT	4,692,900	66 1/2	66 1/2	+ 1/2
Citibp	3,634,700	36 1/2	36 1/2	+ 1 1/2
INCO	3,202,300	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Dow Ch	3,172,000	37	37	+ 1/2
US Steel	3,069,000	30	30	+ 2 1/2
Chryslr	2,969,700	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Ford M	2,863,900	61 1/2	61 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Exxon	2,826,500	39 1/2	39 1/2	+ 1 1/2
LTV	2,813,300	17	17	+ 1 1/2
A Exp	2,732,500	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 2 1/2
IBM	2,732,400	122 1/2	122 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Sony Cp	2,700,900	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1 1/2
G Mot	2,693,800	73 1/2	73 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Coleco	2,586,600	39 1/2	39 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	181.4	187.4	188.4	+2.07
20 Transp	31.3	30.1	30.5	+0.63
40 Util	65.6	64.8	65.3	+0.59
40 Financial	19.2	18.7	18.8	+0.24
500 Stocks	169.4	165.8	166.9	+1.92
Dow Jones				
30 Indusl	1253.9	1222.0	1239.7	+24.29
20 Transp	579.2	559.4	589.6	+10.72
15 Util	131.7	129.6	131.1	+1.08
65 Comb	496.7	483.5	490.9	+8.79
The American Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED SEPT. 9, 1983				
Company	Sales	Last	Prev.	Net Chng
Andhl	1,250,400	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1 1/2
Wang B	887,900	30 1/2	30 1/2	- 1 1/2
DomeP	709,700	49 1/2	49 1/2	- 1 1/2
AlzaCp	595,700	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
ImpCh	586,400	8	8	- 1/2
ChmpH	576,300	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/2
TIE	444,300	38	38	+ 1 1/2
TexAir	411,700	6 1/2	6 1/2	- 1/2
Heizer	338,700	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/2
HouOTR	327,900	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/2
MARKET DIARY				
	Last Week	Prev. Week		
Advances	1,331	1,255		
Declines	609	711		
Total Issues	2,164	2,193		
New Highs	158	109		
New Lows	16	26		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales	338,979,010	14,886,109,102		
Same Per. 1982	291,074,720	9,881,774,222		
WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
	High	Low	Last	Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indusl	113.5	112.4	112.7	+1.57
Transp	54.5	52.8	54.1	+2.49
Util	47.9	47.6	47.6	+0.25
Finance	97.5	96.6	96.6	+1.19
Composite	97.2	96.2	96.5	+1.28
The American Stock Exchange				
MARKET DIARY				
	Last Week	Prev. Week		
Advances	497	441		
Declines	299	329		
Total Issues	914	911		
New Highs	43	32		
New Lows	5	15		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales	24,791,735	1,540,486,844		
Same Per. 1982	22,586,785	763,902,305		

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Out of Lebanon, Slowly

It is no insult to the Marines to observe that they are squatting in Lebanon like dumb ducks, taking casualties for reasons that no one seems able to articulate. It is no insult to President Reagan to observe that he can't articulate their mission because he can no longer perceive it or be sure about the right moment to end it. The troops and their Commander in Chief are playing for time, hoping that the moment will nominate itself.

Congress could assert its prerogative by invoking the War Powers Act and belatedly share responsibility for the choice. But the legislators should set no rash deadlines that force the President to assert a nonexistent American interest. He is obviously stalling uncomfortably, which is not always the worst policy.

When the Marines and other allied forces went ashore a year ago, their purpose was to assure the safe dispersal of the P.L.O., keep the Israelis out of Moslem Beirut and provide a "peacekeeping" shield for a new Lebanese government. Thinking the job done, they departed — only to see Lebanon's new president killed, the Israelis taking West Beirut and helpless Palestinians massacred by vengeful Phalangist Christians. The American, French, Italian and British forces reappeared, to shield an even weaker regime led by the slain leader's brother, Amin Gemayel.

The hope was that he could form a coalition of Lebanon's feudal sects and build an army to pacify their private militias. That was supposed to make the Israelis secure enough to withdraw from Lebanon on condition that Syria ended its eight-year-old occupation as well. These hopes defied Lebanese history and also up-to-date political analysis. But they justified a low-cost stab at reinventing Lebanon, improving the life of a long-suffering people,

blunting Syria's expansion and enhancing America's regional influence.

It hasn't worked out that way and probably never will. And the costs of keeping Western troops in the crossfire are growing daily. Even if massively reinforced and allowed to pursue their challenges, the Marines could not disarm the rival armies or impose a stable order. Indeed, the threat that they will withdraw and leave Lebanon permanently partitioned — dismembered, really — is probably the United States' last good card. The question is when to play it.

President Gemayel, a Christian Maronite, has clearly misplayed his hand. He let his father's Phalangist forces provoke unnecessary battles against assorted Moslem factions and these are now uneasy allies against him. It is an open question whether the Gemayels still can or want to share enough power to preserve a loose but distinct Lebanon. Their only chance is the likelihood that most of Lebanon's Moslems probably prefer a weak but indigenous government to the alternative: the loss of the south to Israel and Syria's domination of most of the rest of the country.

Shielding President Gemayel while he bargains for Lebanon's survival is the only reason for keeping Marines in Beirut for a few more weeks. Preserving a nominal Lebanon is a sound but modest American objective but not a vital national interest.

If the sectarian forces of centuries finally pull that society apart, the fault should be seen to be strictly local and not a panic in Washington. Let the Marines shoot back when they come under fire, but let no one think that more men or a wider operation will yield anything except more casualties. And if Mr. Gemayel falls, let the Marines depart with him. The dozens of tribes that call themselves Lebanese have to make their own deals of mutual survival or accept national suicide.

We Hear You, Mr. President

In a country that worships youth and fitness, age and its inconveniences are often treated like dirty little secrets. If people lie about their age, it is because they fear being perceived as over the hill. If they hide their infirmities, it is because they fear being perceived as less than whole. By wearing a hearing aid in public, President Reagan helps to relieve the pressure to do either.

When asked if a hearing aid indicated that the President's health was failing because of his years, a White House spokesman was quick to say, "What's age got to do with hearing?" Allegedly, the President's problem dates from the 1930's when a pistol was fired near his right ear while he was making a movie. But whether age or accident caused the hearing loss is irrelevant: What matters is whether or not it can be corrected — and it can.

A Victory Not Only for Mr. Brutus

Dennis Brutus, a South African poet and one of apartheid's most devastating critics, has finally won political asylum in the United States — no thanks to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The agency fought Mr. Brutus through nine months of hearings and sought his deportation even after its case against him collapsed. Happily, it is last week's ruling of an immigration judge, Irving Schwartz, and not the arguments of bungling I.N.S. prosecutors, that speaks for American justice.

Judge Schwartz found that Mr. Brutus's fear of persecution in South Africa was all too reasonable. The poet had fled in 1966 after being prosecuted as a subversive for his campaign to disqualify that nation from the Olympics. Nor could he feel secure against South African reprisal in Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, where he was born.

A third possibility was deportation to Great Britain, where Mr. Brutus lived before coming to the United States in 1970 to teach at Northwestern University. The State Department demolished that notion last month by reporting that Britain had no obligation and little inclination to accept him. Judge Schwartz also ruled that a secret document about

Why all this fuss about a hearing aid? Because in this culture, a young person on crutches because he broke his leg skiing is the object of sympathy while an old person with a cane is an object of amusement. Most bespectacled Americans over 30 can remember what it was like to be called "four eyes." And to reveal deafness is to admit decrepitude. If we are to believe TV commercials, the greatest compliment you can pay a woman is to tell her she doesn't look her age and the best gift for a middle-aged man is a bottle of hair darkener.

To live is to grow old. It is a natural process, not an unnatural disaster. To be handicapped in some way may be a shame — but it is hardly shameful. President Reagan did himself a favor when he got a hearing aid. But he did an even greater favor for all Americans.

past affiliations with outlawed African organizations was worthless evidence.

Why was Mr. Brutus put through this wringer? The Immigration Service in Chicago insists that it was not pressed by South Africa or Washington and had no political motive of its own. That may be credible only to those familiar with the Service's historic arbitrariness. However accurate, it does not ennoble the Service's cause or relieve its Justice Department superiors of responsibility.

The Service now emphasizes that Mr. Brutus had settled down over a decade and acquired academic tenure while on successive one-year "temporary" visas. That indeed rendered him subject to denial of further visitor permits and, when he continued to work without permission, to deportation.

But not every deportable alien should be deported — nor is the United States Government powerless to stop the bureaucratic machinery from expelling people when it recognizes their moral claim to asylum. The failure to exercise such leadership in the case of Mr. Brutus brought the United States far too close to sending a deplorable human rights signal abroad.

Topics

Good Breeding

An Ideal Husband

In one-year-old Doron, Afton Blake has the perfect child. He is, she says, "very bright . . . agile, vocal and intelligent, but not in a monstrous way." And in Doron's father, Mr. X, she has, although she may not be aware of it, the perfect husband.

Mr. X sounds like the best bet ever to appear in the personals columns. According to Miss Blake, he is an extroverted professor with a good sense of humor who plays classical music and enjoys hiking, sailing and biking.

Miss Blake would like to have another child by Mr. X in a year or so; someday she might even like to meet him. At the moment their intimacy is limited to his being a donor to and her being a client of the Repository for Germinal Choice, a California sperm bank whose contributors include

Nobel Prize winners. That, the voices of experience will tell Miss Blake, is how it should remain. She knows nothing but good of Mr. X. Her son can have nothing but pride in his amusing, athletic, intelligent, music-loving Dad. And Dad, who was to Doron's mother what the bee is to the flower, was equally free to buzz away. Why ruin so perfect a relationship?

End of the Line

There are five dusky sparrows living in the avian equivalent of an old folks' home in Florida. When they die, an entire species dies with them — accidentally destroyed by an effort to control mosquitoes.

But not quite. A three-quarters dusky sparrow was recently hatched

in a nest built by a full-blooded male and a hybrid female. The Florida Audubon Society plans to continue such breeding so that each succeeding generation will have a higher percentage of dusky parentage. But unless a hitherto unknown female swoops in out of the blue, there will never be another 100 percent dusky.

Does it matter? Yes, life on earth is a miraculous system of interlocking parts. Damage one of them, and they all tremble.

The effort to save the dusky sparrow cost millions. This new effort — to produce a quasi-dusky sparrow — may not succeed either. The bird's mother was the only one of four hybrids to build nests, and went through six of them and several eggs before one hatched. "It's not too late," a zoo curator said, "but you are as bordering on too late as you can get."

Letters

On the Downing of Korean Air Lines Flight 7

To the Editor:

Who had a better glimpse of the Communist way, Samantha Smith visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of Yuri Andropov, or 5-year-old Noelle Grenfell flying toward Seoul and being consumed by that "glowing, expanding fireball"?

GILBERT B. ARBUCKLE
Quincy, Mass., Sept. 2, 1983

To the Editor:

The Korean airliner incident is telling everyone that the Soviets are brutal, callous and barbaric. But it tells me something else.

Imagine: On the way to his car one morning, a man wanders across the corner of his neighbor's lawn. The neighbor warns: "Get off my property!" When the man fails to change course, the neighbor pulls out a .38 and shoots him.

What should we know about someone who overreacts like that? He is scared. He feels threatened by his neighbors and probably insecure about his ability to protect against the threat.

A confident, secure nation does not shoot down commercial airliners. And no nation would go to such extremes to tell the world it cannot be violated unless it strongly believes the world is out to violate it. We had better watch our step. There is a cornered rat in the house.

BARRY DICKSON
Eastchester, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1983

To the Editor:

The loss of 269 lives aboard K.A.L. Flight 7 deserves sober reflection in addition to the angry response of our Administration. While there can be no excuse for the Soviet's role in this incident, we must also ask whether or not we also contributed to this tragedy.

The need for this is apparent from public statements reported in The Times. The South Koreans seem to have been foils for Western intelligence in the past, for example when a K.A.L. plane was shot down five years ago near Murmansk.

K.A.L. statements make it unlikely that Flight 7 had strayed off its course, and the pilot may have intentionally followed a course over secret Soviet defense sites to elicit a Soviet alert and thereby aid U.S. electronic surveillance. (We now admit that a U.S. reconnaissance plane had been operating close to the airliner.)

Presumably, if such a scheme had been in operation, we might have assumed that an airliner would not have been shot down intentionally, a kind of logic which might also permit one to back into a buzz saw.

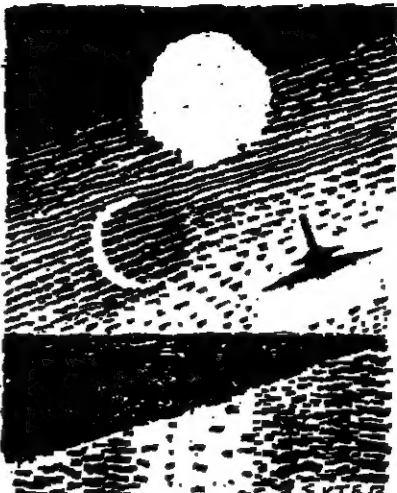
Some key questions: Did the Korean pilot intentionally violate Soviet airspace? Did U.S. intelligence plan to use this flight as an opportunity

for surveillance? If the answer is yes to either of these questions, we should place our own house in order, as well as bring retribution to the Russians. There appears at least to be room for suspicion that South Korea and/or U.S. intelligence may have jeopardized civilian lives, and it is time for an independent inquiry to clear the record.

KARL and FRITZI LONBERG-HOLM
Wilmington, Del., Sept. 4, 1983

To the Editor:

President Reagan's program for dealing with the Soviet destruction of a commercial airplane is bluster and makes us look like a toothless tiger. What is just as bad is his coupling this tragedy with a call for increased mili-



tary spending, which gives the Russians a propaganda tool. They can claim that this was a provocation designed by the Reagan Administration to get approval for more military spending.

Surely the Administration can come up with a policy between the limp action recommended by the President and outright hostilities. Innocent people, including Americans, have lost their lives. Mr. Reagan talking tough and acting like an appeaser is hardly the image we should be projecting to Moscow and the world.

JOSEPH D. POLICANO
New York, Sept. 6, 1983

To the Editor:

Once again, Western experts are saying that the U.S.S.R.'s leaders are sensitive to world opinion in the aftermath of acts of barbarism and aggression. Consider the record.

In the past, Kremlin concerns focused only on probable Western countermeasures to the use of Soviet arms in quelling efforts to win freedom from Communist domination. Those concerns were to be proved unjustified when there was no opposition to suppression of the East Ber-

lin riots in 1953, the Hungarian and Polish uprisings in 1956 and Czech liberalization in 1968.

Even Western reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan was divided, and was probably viewed in Moscow as inconsequential. It is not yet clear whether Solidarity, unlike the Prague Spring, will become an enduring symbol of resistance. The alleged K.G.B. connection in the attempt on the Pope's life has to this date scarcely stirred comment from church authorities.

The Soviet stake in public reaction to the shooting down of the Korean airliner, however, may be of a different order. Moscow's recent efforts to neutralize Western vigilance regarding its missile buildup in Europe and subversion in Central America by appealing to elite groups appears to have a high priority. It is possible, perhaps even likely, that the Kremlin may have to recalculate prospects for these efforts after the Soviet pilot reported that he had destroyed his target.

L. LANDIS
Arlington, Va., Sept. 3, 1983

To the Editor:

The destruction of the South Korean airliner suggests that there are some benefits to living in a world in which various nations possess the might sufficient to destroy one another. In a different age, an incident such as this might well have led to war. One only need remember the assassination of Austria's Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 to realize how relatively small events can escalate into major crises.

Perhaps the senseless destruction of the jetliner would much in the same way lead toward war if it were not for the destructive potential of nuclear weapons. The fact that both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are fully capable of annihilating each other causes both nations' leaders to act with much more restraint and prudence than they might otherwise exhibit.

As Americans continue to debate the advisability of maintaining a robust nuclear defense posture, they should be mindful that the threat of nuclear war might actually be something of a benefit.

STEPHEN C. GEORGE
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1983

To the Editor:

It is of interest to compare the recent tragic and irresponsible downing of a Korean commercial airplane with a similar incident nearly 80 years ago.

The night of Oct. 21, 1904, during the Russo-Japanese War, units of the Russian Baltic fleet en route to the Far East, apparently believing they had already sighted the enemy, opened fire on British fishing trawlers off the coast of England — sinking at least one and killing several fishermen.

The Dogger Bank Incident, as it was called, brought an indignant Britain and Russia close to war. Fortunately, an international commission resolved the dispute by obtaining the necessary apologies and compensation. (The Russian fleet steamed on to meet total destruction by the Japanese in the Battle of Tsushima Straits [May 27, 1905], with a loss of more than 5,000 officers and men.)

NIS-ADOLPH PETERSEN

Professor of History
Jersey City State College
Jersey City, Sept. 7, 1983

To the Editor:

The time has come for the establishment of an international board or court to investigate and adjudicate future air-transport incidents that occasion loss of life and property. The board's powers would be limited to international flights.

The need for such a body is dramatized by the current crisis over the downing by the Soviets of a Korean airliner. The absence of any international legal process lends itself to a frenzied escalation of rhetoric on all sides. It is as if the peace of the planet were subject to the same kind of feuding that marked human communities before there was a law of homicide.

There are too many hot spots on the globe today which can detonate a world war. International debate becomes so inflamed that calm consideration of complex problems becomes ever more difficult. Each side, without so intending, can become a prisoner of its own rhetoric.

The court or board should be set up in a neutral nation. Every nation should be asked to sign a treaty pledging itself to submit grievances to this body and to accept its jurisdiction and final judgment.

The shooting down of an airliner is inexcusable. But it would be dreadful to let this tragic event lead to a wider catastrophe involving immeasurably more human suffering. Air travel today has made 18th-century conceptions of national sovereignty obsolete.

RICHARD J. BARNET

MARCUS RASKIN, I. F. STONE
Washington, Sept. 9, 1983

The writers are fellows of the Institute for Policy Studies.

Wheat for Nicaragua (Via the U.S.S.R.)

To the Editor:

If Hedrick Smith finds the American "two-track" policy toward the Soviet Union somewhat inconsistent (news analysis Aug. 31), then imagine how it must appear to the Nicaraguans.

When I was there a few weeks ago, the Soviet Ambassador to Managua appeared on the national television nightly news grandly announcing the arrival of one small shipload of wheat, which he eulogized as a symbol of his people's friendship and solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

The TV commentator explained that the reason Nicaragua needed grain from Russia was that the U.S. had cut off all such shipments two years ago because it claimed Nicaragua was getting too friendly with Russia.

A week later on the same TV news show the same announcer reported without comment that the U.S. had just agreed to sell millions of tons of wheat to the U.S.S.R. over the next five years and that political considerations would not interrupt the flow.

Will some of that Iowa wheat find its way to Managua soon, so the Soviet Ambassador can make another TV appearance? Would it not be a bit easier to sell the grain directly to Nicaragua so that hungry people can eat and the people there could see that we can send things that are more useful than aircraft carriers and C.I.A.-supported contras?

HARVEY COX

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1983
The writer is professor of divinity at Harvard University.

Of Music, Nazism and Vienna of 1945

To the Editor:

It is regrettable that your Aug. 25 news article on Nazi musicians appeared 34 years too late to have any substantive effect. As an American intelligence officer stationed in Vienna at the outset of the occupation in 1945, I saw, heard and even participated in some of the events you refer to. The Viennese musical world knew precisely who had done what and to whom, and its members discussed such matters quite openly.

For example, while they revered Richard Strauss for his genius, they mocked him for his foolish vanity. They felt that a man of his stature need not have accepted the honors the Nazis heaped on him.

They were contemptuous of conductor Clemens Krauss, whose Nazi sympathies were publicly flaunted, but they were wholly sympathetic toward Furtwängler, who did whatever he could to protect and shield Jewish musicians. (Mennehin came to Vienna and intervened on his behalf.)

The Viennese idolized heldentenor Max Lorenz, who exiled himself from Germany to protect his Jewish wife, only to find himself trapped after the Anschluss. They cheered Maria Reininger, the Staatsoper soprano, whom they suspected — rightly, as I happen to know — of having secretly supported American intelligence operations long before Hitler's defeat.

As for Karajan, his excellent musicianship was recognized as forthrightly as was his party affiliation. He was viewed as an opportunist, not as a criminal, and he was acknowledged as the one young conductor whose abilities were at least equal to those of Krips, then the only untainted conductor of stature in Vienna.

As for Madame Schwartzkopf, who could be seen in the company of a high-ranking American officer but not on the Staatsoper stage (from which she had been banished) when I inquired about her of the opera's regisseur, Ernst Scheidegger, he said that her re-engagement in the fall of 1945 was contrary to the policy of the four-power occupation commission and that for her to appear would have demoralized the company.

RICHARD H. GOLDSTONE
New York, Aug. 31, 1983

Knife Control

To the Editor:

Here in the U.S., we seek to reduce the incidence of violent crime by controlling the sale of handguns. In China, where guns are not affordable, the Public Security Ministry has ordered controls on the carrying of daggers and switchblades to combat a wave of killings and assaults (news story Sept. 1). You can bet there will be a howl of protest from China's National Knife Association.

EUGENE SHAPIRO
Long Island City, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1983



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ESSAY

Article I
Vs.
Article II

By William Safire

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — Article I, Section 3: The Congress shall have Power . . . to declare War . . . to raise and support Armies . . . to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers . . .

Article II, Section 2: The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States . . .

— U.S. Constitution

For a couple of centuries in American history, the war power of the Commander in Chief eroded the war power of the Congress. At the start of our Civil War, Congress was not in session. President Lincoln did not call it into session; instead, he assumed the powers granted by the Constitution to the Congress "to suppress insurrection" and went to war. Months later, Congress retroactively approved his actions.

A decade ago, after a short undeclared war in Korea and a long undeclared war in Vietnam, Congress took advantage of a scandal-weakened President to reverse the trend.

Over President Nixon's veto, Congress passed the War Powers Resolution, a law requiring the President to consult with Congress before sending troops abroad and to report to Congress when troops "equipped for combat" are sent where hostilities are unlikely to erupt. That's the easy part.

The sticking point for any President, the part that wrenches the war power away from him, is the section of the law that deals with the dispatch of troops "into hostilities or situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated." In that case, the President must bring home the troops within 90 days unless Congress declares war or less formally permits him to let the troops fight.

Presidents say that law restricts their freedom of action in emergencies. But it seemed they were stuck with the shift in war power back to the Congress — until the recent Supreme Court decision about legislative vetoes, which slapped the Congress down for using a technique in dozens of laws that infringed on the President's executive powers.

Now we do not know which end is up. The War Powers Act is on the books; the President must obey the law. But the law may be unconstitutional; the President must not permit unconstitutional encroachments on his power. What to do?

This is not one of those nice legal conundrums. President Reagan sent 1,300 marines into Lebanon last year, combat-equipped, "with no intention or expectation that armed forces will become involved in hostilities." In the last year, 5 Marines were killed and 24 have been wounded, with most casualties in recent weeks.

Americans can see and hear on television the explosions near Marine positions. Air and naval return fire has been directed at the Syrian-backed Arab militiamen shelling our Marines. If words have meaning, these are "hostilities."

Thus, we approach the great constitutional issue: should the President obey or challenge the law? Should Congress insist on compliance or set precedent by closing its eyes to its circumvention?

You would never know that a fundamental question about the most important power in government now confronts us. Most of the public discussion is about whether it would be seemly to withdraw troops under fire, or whether Mr. Reagan has found his quagmire in getting involved with the policing of Lebanon.

At the White House, spokesmen are doing contortions to avoid using triggering words like "combat" or "hostilities," as the President is photographed telephoning the Marine commander that "whatever support it takes to stop the attacks on your positions" will be forthcoming. In the Republican Senate, Charles Mathias of Maryland, who supports our presence in Lebanon, plans to invoke the War Powers Act early next week, while in the Democratic House, neo-isolationists want to use the act to embarrass the President.

But the war-power debate is bigger than Lebanon, than intervention versus isolation, than partisan splits. A flaw has developed in our fundamental charter. Such uncertainty about the division of power is a danger to the nation in peacetime, and could be catastrophic at the brink of war.

Shall we continue to avoid the problem, relying on a comity of errors to enable the executive and legislative branches to work out some artful evasion? Or shall we have a donnybrook, a constitutional crisis with accusations of usurpation and threats of impeachment?

Here is a better way: let the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hold hearings on the act, with the Lebanese instance its case in point. Let the President call in a battery of constitutional lawyers and publish their opinions. Let talk shows sing and op-ed pages ring with learned hair-pulling and scholarly harangues.

There ought to be a way to bring the constitutionality of the War Powers Act before the Supreme Court with some good will and dignity. The tension between Article I and Article II will never be wholly resolved, but when branches profoundly disagree, it's time to go to the roots.

WASHINGTON — The destruction of Korean Air Lines flight 007 killed more than 269 innocent people. It probably eliminated any possibility of rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union before the 1984 Presidential elections. Now, the United States will in all likelihood have to start deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Kremlin will respond with "analogous" deployments, and escalation of superpower tensions will inevitably follow.

The Politburo must accept full responsibility for the tragedy. Whether orders came from Moscow or from some lower-level military headquarters in the Far East may be impossible to establish. But, as the Russians themselves have admitted, what happened to the Korean Boeing 747 was more than an accident. As William G. Hyland, former deputy national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford, has pointed out, the tragedy is that "the system worked." The Soviet decision-making chain predictably put a greater premium on preventing the escape of an "intruder" than on protecting innocent human lives.

The official Soviet explanations — even if given the benefit of the doubt — demonstrate a conviction that shooting a jumbo passenger jet out of the sky is a legitimate solution to the security problem of the violation of "sacred" airspace. It is this publicly proclaimed sentiment, more than the pitiful inconsistencies in Moscow's statements, that provides the strongest indictment against the Soviet regime.

But if this Soviet performance is plainly disgusting, the Reagan team's handling of the crisis is also troubling. For the first time since coming to office, the Administration was confronted with a real emergency in relations with the other superpower — and it failed to make an adequate response.

Ronald Reagan's reaction amounted to a sad mixture of jingoistic rhetoric and impotence. The Administration once again has said far too much and done far too little. All this went down fairly well on the domestic political scene: The President looks tough and willing to challenge the Russian "barbarians," although

Dimitri K. Simes is senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Beyond the Cost
Of the 269 Lives

By Dimitri K. Simes

in fact he has done little that will effectively chasten the Soviet Union.

The failure to act may not cause problems at home. In fact, it may have political benefits for President Reagan. No one has had to suffer the inconvenience of sanctions — not farmers, not arms controllers, not even the State Department bureaucrats who put a lot of time and effort into Secretary of State George P. Shultz's trip to the European security and cooperation conference in Madrid and did not want to see it canceled.

Similarly, Mr. Reagan's performance scored well with Western Europeans. There was a sigh of relief throughout the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that the President did not press our allies to take drastic steps against Moscow and did not disrupt talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons. Some commentators found the American rhetoric somewhat excessive and in poor taste. But talk is cheap — and, by now, most people expect as much from Ronald Reagan.

But what about the effect of the Administration's posturing in the Soviet Union?

By now, Moscow undoubtedly sees that the incident badly damages the Soviet image abroad — particularly in Western Europe, where the Kremlin had hoped to head off the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles. Many in the Administration are undoubtedly pleased. What they fail to see is that there is more to a relationship with the other superpower than putting it on the defensive. The United States has no alternative to sharing the planet with the Soviet empire. And dealing effectively with the Russians requires more than building public support in the West for a strong defense. Conveying United States interests and intentions to the Russians themselves is at least of equal importance.

On this score, the Reagan Administration

has clearly failed. On one hand, the American reaction virtually precluded the possibility of Soviet cooperation in clarifying the Korean airliner mystery. It would have been out of character anyway for secretive, suspicious and self-righteous Politburo members to admit the truth. But the United States gave the Kremlin little choice but to try to cover-up what happened on the night of Sept. 1.

Even before Yuri V. Andropov — he was allegedly vacationing — and his colleagues had a chance to return to Moscow and ascertain what happened, the United States launched an indictment of the Soviet Union. Just hours after the disaster, Mr. Shultz charged that there could be "no excuse whatsoever for this appalling act." Charles M. Lichtenstein, the United States' deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, said that the incident "revealed the true nature of Soviet totalitarianism and the threat it poses to all people — those living under its yoke and those still free of its domination." Mr. Reagan himself accused the Soviet Union of "aggression," "massacre," "flagrant" lies, a "savage crime," and a "barbaric" and "terrorist" act.

Carried away with its own heated charges, the Administration seems to have willfully ignored the evidence that the Russians' action may have been more confused than purposeful, more incompetent than criminal.

In fact, tapes of the Soviet interceptors' conversation with ground control and other data collected by the United States suggest that the Russians may have initially mistaken Flight 007 for an American surveillance plane, the RC-135. Soviet fighter planes may never have identified the Boeing 747 as a passenger airliner and they may indeed have attempted to communicate with it — although perhaps halfheartedly. And if United States civil aircraft engineers still can not explain how the Boeing

747, with its foolproof backup systems, could manage to stray so far off course, it is easy to imagine the suspicions of the Soviet air defense commanders.

In the face of a full-scale American propaganda assault, the Politburo responded predictably with a cover-up — accompanied by a great deal of self-righteousness and indignation that Washington was exploiting the situation to discredit the Soviet regime. Why didn't the Kremlin merely explain what happened? The answer lies in the nature of the Soviet regime: If the Soviet Union is publicly challenged from abroad, its instinct is to close ranks and launch a counter-offensive. Its greatest fear is to appear weak — especially when it is confronted by what it perceives as a dangerous adversary like the Reagan Administration.

What is ironic is that after provoking Moscow with verbal blasts, the Administration chose essentially to conduct business as usual. This can only reinforce Soviet leaders' notion that the United States is disposed to bark at the Soviet empire whenever possible, but reluctant to bite even when necessary. And rhetoric not matched by action is received in the Politburo with a mixture of contempt and anger — hardly conducive to the kind of open, constructive discussion that should be possible between superpowers in a nuclear age.

Mr. Shultz has undoubtedly discovered this during his ill-advised trip to Madrid. It was both counterproductive and inappropriate to proceed with meeting the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. It was also a mistake for the American delegation not to cancel its attendance at a conference on international communications in the Soviet city of Tashkent. Finally, the Administration could effectively chasten the Soviet Union by expelling at least 61 of the known Soviet spies in the United States — at least one for every American citizen killed on Flight 007.

Some moderates in the Administration hoped that the tough talk would serve as a smoke screen for continuing arms control discussions with the Soviet Union. But in the end the United States has been unable either to punish the Russians or cooperate with them. In this, at least, we are consistent. Ronald Reagan may be comforted — Jimmy Carter has good reason to be proud of him.

WASHINGTON

The
Changing
Mood

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — The Congress is coming back from its summer vacation, but this time not just to the same humdrum problems. It faces the last session of the old year and the coming struggles of a Presidential election year under different circumstances.

Somewhat, in a few short weeks, the political climate has changed more than the weather. Nothing has been lost but everything seems more threatened. The mood is more solemn and troubled, people more aware of the accidents and mortality of life.

To begin, the cast of characters in the Senate is different. Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson of Washington will be absent. John Tower of Texas, like the Republican leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee, decided not to seek re-election. Nobody here will say that the loss of these three men won't make a difference.

Also, while the Congress was in recess, the world, unfortunately, didn't stand still. The Prime Minister of Israel, Menachem Begin, left the stage in sadness, and left the mess in Lebanon to the international peacekeeping force — mainly to the U.S. Marines, who are now under fire in a civil war where there is no government and little hope of peace.

Now there are U.S. warships within artillery range of Beirut, and aircraft carriers off the Caribbean and Pacific coasts of the warring factions in Central America, and the Congress will undoubtedly be asking why.

The main change took place in U.S.-Soviet relations, not in the course of weeks, but in those few ghastly minutes when 269 people were shot into the sea by Soviet missiles. One can only imagine their imploring cries.

No doubt many more lives were lost in Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and Central America in this mad struggle between the nuclear giants for power and position. But this sudden act of brutality will probably be remembered long after even more outrageous affronts to human decency are forgotten.

It has certainly changed the political climate in Washington and in most of the world. It has done everything in U.S.-Soviet relations the new Government of Yuri Andropov in Moscow was seeking to avoid.

It has embarrassed the leaders of the "peace movement." It has undoubtedly improved the chances for a larger U.S. defense budget, including appropriations for the controversial MX missile. It has almost certainly assured the emplacement of new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Germany, Britain and Italy. And it has helped President Reagan's chances of re-election, which presumably was not one of Mr. Andropov's major objectives.

Even so, there are some consolations. Mr. Reagan has been steady in this crisis. He has talked tough but acted cautiously, which has infuriated his hawks, but is better than the other way around.

Also, the Russians have destroyed the popular illusion that they are the best propagandists in the world, having demonstrated in this plane tragedy that they may be the worst.

A less consoling thought is that this tragedy was handled so clumsily by Moscow, and so clearly against the Soviet Union's own political interests, that one has to wonder whether Mr. Andropov is really in charge, or whether the Soviet military commanders are calling the shots — as they did this most recent one that has damaged the Soviet Union around the world.

So where do we go from here? Back to Geneva, one hopes, to the main question of the control of nuclear weapons. This may be the only place where the Russians can take specific actions that might convince the Reagan Administration and the Congress that they want to halt the drift back to the cold war. A continuation of the present slanging match at this month's meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York is not likely to be helpful, and may make things even worse than they now are, if that's possible. But a major offer by Moscow to take another "walk in the woods" to try to reach a nuclear compromise might change the mood in Washington.

These are the things that are now dominating the thought of Washington — these and the coming Presidential election. They are quite different from the issues of a few months ago.

At the beginning of the summer, the focus here was on the reviving economy — and this is still the dominant political question — but between Memorial Day and Labor Day, the Democrats began to get their natural constituencies, if not their policies, together, and the Republicans began to worry about the disenchantment of the farmers, the unemployed industrial workers and the women voters, who seem less impressed by Mr. Reagan's good looks and sweet talk than by his militaristic policies.

So it's going to be a long, hot political autumn after a steamy summer, with different questions and a changing cast of characters, with everybody waiting to see whether Mr. Reagan decides to run again on a tough anti-Soviet platform, or whether he will concentrate at Geneva on the main question of controlling nuclear weapons.

An Exile Finds Chile
'Struck by a Plague'

By Ariel Dorfman

SANTIAGO, Chile — Returning to Chile after 10 years of forced exile, I am shocked by all that has changed. I am also shocked by what remains the same.

Everything seems so normal — much too normal. The same birds awaken me each morning that used to do so a decade ago, before a military coup crushed democracy. Somehow, I expected the birds to sing differently under a dictator. I imagined that the terror would have modified even the taste of food and the way people laugh. But everyday life appears much as it was when I left. Other things, however, have indeed changed.

I had read that Gen. Augusto Pinochet's model of development had created a new and opulent social class, but nothing could prepare me for what I felt when, after passing through a virtually unaltered Santiago, I reached the *barrio alto* — the hill-slope neighborhood where the privileged classes of Chile traditionally reside. This is the only part of the city that is unrecognizable. I found myself being guided, like a tourist, along unknown avenues filled with hundreds of glass towers and shopping malls, splendid gardens and efficient freeways. I could not believe that this was Chile. It was as if I had stepped into one of the nicer suburbs of a metropolis back in the States. In just 10 years, a modernized, sleek and exclusive city-in-itself had arisen, as if from nowhere.

There has always been, in Chile as in the rest of Latin America, an abyssal distance between the rich and the poor. But those who live in these countries find ways of disguising that distance or ignoring it. My years away from home have given back to me not only the possibility of measuring that distance but of overwhelming me with the stark, irrefutable evidence of its malignant growth. Only a few miles from the *barrio alto* is the price

that Chile must pay for so much ostentatious luxury for a few: the shums where millions of impoverished Chileans live in squalor. When I left Chile, these people had been poor. When I came back, I discovered that General Pinochet had performed the considerable miracle of making them even more miserable, stranding them even further from the mainstream of society.

Visiting one shantytown, I realized that these people have lived an exile more terrible than my own. They may have had the comfort of the mountains, and they could speak Spanish while I had to learn foreign languages and read incomprehensible street signs, but they have been turned into strangers in their own land. They have not only been denied a decent life but also the means to

protest against that denial.

What is true of them is true of most Chileans, even those in a better financial situation. It is as if Chile had been struck by a plague. I am scandalized by the physical ruin of my country. The economic crisis, the worst in our history, touches everybody.

I drove through the industrial belt of Santiago and it was like visiting a ghost town. Stores are empty. Most of my friends and family are unemployed or hold only part-time jobs. Though it is winter, there is no heating in the house where I am living: Money must be used for more urgent matters.

And yet, in this land without a free press, this land where hundreds of thousands have been jailed and humiliated, where exile and violence and lying have become as natural as



Ariel Dorfman, a Chilean writer who lives in Bethesda, Md., two weeks ago was given permission to return to his country.

Broadway Bets on the Musical —And, as Usual, on the British

By CAROL LAWSON

Broadway is changing its tune this season. Gone is the reliance of seasons past on musicals flown in from London or trucked in from Off Broadway theaters. Gone, too, is the dependence in recent years on revivals of vintage musicals that everyone knows by heart. This year, the emphasis is on brand new musicals — a trend so old-fashioned that it seems downright radical.

The coming crop of musicals is new through and through, from book to music to lyrics. Not one among them is a catalogue of the songs of a famous composer — a popular pattern of the musical theater in recent years. Nor will there be a "book" by the likes of T. S. Eliot, in the style of "Cats."

This year's new musicals were cultivated from scratch for one bold and daring purpose: to make a splash on a Broadway stage. The first, "La Cage aux Folles," has already opened, and the long lines at the Palace are spreading cheer throughout the theater industry.

What about plays? Once again, the British are coming. Broadway producers with second homes on the Concorde have mined London theaters for "product," as they call the blood and sweat of playwrights, to sell in New York. They seem to prefer to ignore the fact that, with the exceptions of "Cats" and the limited run of "Plenty," eight of the 10 British imports last season failed to generate much business.

Still, the prevailing thinking on Broadway is that any play that received decent reviews in London is somehow a good bet. At the same time, it is widely believed that a new American play is the worst kind of bet. Long gone are the days when Broadway producers performed the creative function of nurturing new works. They have defaulted in this capacity to Off Broadway and regional theaters. And so, once again, new American plays will be almost nonexistent on Broadway. One has to wonder how such American classics as Tennessee Williams's "Glass Menagerie" and Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," both due to return this season to the scene of their original triumphs on Broadway, would have fared in today's timid climate.

"Death of a Salesman" will star Dustin Hoffman, who has been away from the New York stage since "Jimmy Shine" in 1968. "The Glass Menagerie" is being mounted for Jessica Tandy, an energetic marvel at the age of 74, and Amanda Plummer.

Other stars this season will be Anthony Quinn in a revival of the musical "Zorba"; Anthony Newley, playing the title role in the new musical

Among other musicals coming this season are two concerning black families. One, "The Tap Dance Kid," is the story of a 10-year-old boy whose father wants him to grow up to be a lawyer, but the kid wants to dance. The other show, "Amen Corner," based on James Baldwin's play, is the story of a woman who becomes a preacher in Harlem.

There will also be a show called "Baby," a look at the explosive changes in the relationships of three couples when a tiny infant bursts into their lives. And the season will see the debut of Garry Trudeau as a librettist and lyricist with "Doonesbury," a musical adaptation of his wildly successful comic strip.

"Zorba" is the only musical revival

Patricia Schuman sings in the Peter Brook staging of "Carmen."



Tony Rayns (Hoffman); P. Yvonne ("Carmen"); Steve Shapiro ("Chaplin"); Martha Swope ("Amen Corner")

that has been booked so far. Anthony Quinn will again be playing the bold, lusty character he played in the film "Zorba the Greek." Only this time, Mr. Quinn will have to sing — a prospect that he readily concedes is terrifying enough to make a strong man want to hide.

A number of stars will be repeating roles they recently played in London — Rex Harrison in George Bernard

Shaw's 1920 comedy "Heartbreak House," which will open Circle in the Square's season; Ben Kingsley in "Edmund Kean," a one-man show about the great British actor of the early 19th century; and Peter Ustinov in his latest play, "Beethoven's Tenth," which gives Beethoven a chance to come back to earth and see what goes on in contemporary society.

As for new American plays, "Brothers," starring Carroll O'Connor, is the only one booked into a Broadway theater. Mr. O'Connor, who is coming to Broadway for the first time after a long career as television's Archie Bunker, will play a union leader in a New England ship-building town. "Brothers" has yet to begin its out-of-town tryout, and just about anything could happen before its scheduled New York opening. But already George Sibbald, the author,



Ruth Brown and Rhetta Hughes are in "Amen Corner," a musical set in 1950's Harlem.

who makes a living as a carpenter at the Metropolitan Opera House, is enjoying an opportunity that most American playwrights don't even dream of anymore.

At Lincoln Center, the good news is that the beleaguered Vivian Beaumont Theater will be open for the first time in three years with a Paris import — Peter Brook's radical, 80-minute staging of Bizet's opera "Carmen." But the bad news is that the Beaumont still has no plans for resuming its own productions.

Off Broadway, there will be a couple of new musicals by some big Broadway names who want to work, for a change, away from the pressures of the main arena. "Sunday in the Park With George" by Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine will open at Playwrights Horizons; and John Kander, Fred Ebb and Terrence McNally have written a show called "The Rink" for Liza Minnelli and Chita Rivera, who will play a daughter and mother in Coney Island.

At the Public Theater, Joseph Papp has on his schedule "The Human Comedy," Galt MacDermot's new musical based on William Saroyan's play; "Lenny and the Heartbreakers," a new musical presenting Leonardo da Vinci as a computer artist; and David Hwang's latest play.

Christopher Durang and Wendy



Peter Ustinov, above, returns to Broadway as the star of his own play, "Beethoven's Tenth," and Hinton Battle dances in "The Tap Dance Kid," a new musical.

Arts & Leisure

Wasserstein will have new plays opening at Playwrights Horizons. The Manhattan Theater Club will present the American premiere of three one-act plays by Harold Pinter. And Tina Howe's "Painting Churches," which received rave reviews during its limited run last season, will reopen with Elizabeth McGovern in the cast.

Much more will take place in the New York theater this season, but the rest of the scenario is anyone's guess. The only thing that remains certain about a New York theater season year after year is that it promises to be a show in itself. Sure bets have a way of misfiring. Projects that sound disastrous occasionally have a way of turning into magic. Before the new season comes to a close next spring, we are certain to see, in the adoring words of Moss Hart, yet another round of the New York theater playing out "its idiosyncrasies as well as its glories."



Rex Harrison is in Shaw's "Heartbreak House"

WAITING IN THE WINGS

"Edmund Kean," a one-man play starring Ben Kingsley. Brooks Atkinson, Sept. 19 through Nov. 28.

"Chaplin," a musical starring Anthony Newley. Book, music and lyrics by Mr. Newley and Stanley Ralph Ross. Mark Hellinger, mid-October.

"Zorba," with Anthony Quinn in a revival of the 1968 musical by Joseph Stein, John Kander and Fred Ebb. Broadway, Oct. 16.

"Marilyn: An American Fable," a new musical about Marilyn Monroe. Minskoff, early November.

"Amen Corner," a musical by Philip Rose, Peter Udell and Garry Sherman. Nederlander, Nov. 7.

"Doonesbury," a musical by Garry Trudeau and Elizabeth Swados. Biltmore, Nov. 10.

"Carmen," Peter Brook's staging of Bizet's opera. Vivian Beaumont, Nov. 15.

"Baby," a musical by Sybille Pearson, David Shire and Richard Maltby Jr. Ethel Barrymore, Nov. 20.

"Heartbreak House," George Bernard Shaw's comedy starring Rex Harrison and Rosemary Harris. Circle in the Square, Nov. 15.

"The Glass Menagerie" by Tennessee Williams, starring Jessica Tandy and Amanda Plummer. Eugene O'Neill, Dec. 1.

"Brothers," a play by George Sibbald, starring Carroll O'Connor. Royale, Dec. 4.

"The Tap Dance Kid," a musical by Charles Blackwell, Henry Krieger and Robert Loric. Broadhurst, early December.

"Noises Off," a comedy by Michael Frayn, starring Dorothy Loudon. Brooks Atkinson, Dec. 11.

"The Real Thing," a play by Tom Stoppard, starring Jeremy Irons. Theater to be announced, December.

"Death of a Salesman" by Arthur Miller, starring Dustin Hoffman. Theater to be announced, February.

Note: Opening dates are subject to change.



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مكتبة من الكتب

MAINLY ON THE PLANE

The Post's SASSON JACOBY learns about developments in Spanish-Israeli tourism.

GENERALLY speaking, politics and tourism should not mix. And most tourists could not care less about a country's political system or its diplomacy as long as they are sure of having a good time there and enjoying its tourism facilities.

For years this has been the case of Israelis who have enjoyed vacations in Spain despite the anomalous state of relations between our two countries, which to this day have no formal diplomatic ties.

There is no doubt that the inauguration of direct flights between Madrid and Tel Aviv by Spain's Iberia Airlines and El Al last month has sharpened interest between the two countries in promoting tourism and trade. However, this only brought in its wake the inevitable question being asked by both Spaniards and Israelis: Why are there no formal diplomatic relations?

The Spaniards are not even aware that their countries don't recognize each other. One Israeli tourist in Spain said that a Spaniard he had befriended, when told his country didn't have an ambassador in Israel, indignantly asked him, "Are we that unimportant?"

The question was, of course, uppermost in the minds of the first organized group of Israeli journalists who recently visited Spain as guests of Iberia and El Al, part of the two airlines' project to boost tourism and trade between the two countries.

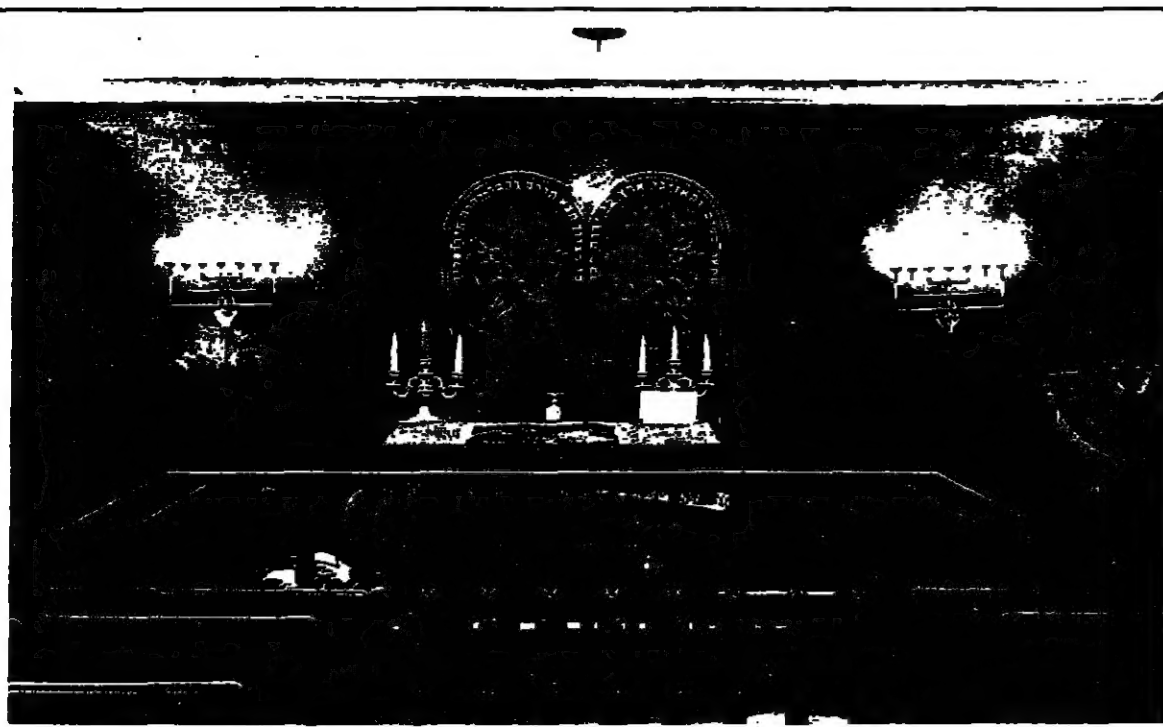
In this case, tourism won out over politics, for the matter of normalization of relations remained very much in the air — while our Spanish hosts made a particularly strong point in their ability to increase Israeli tourism to Spain.

It is obvious that the balance of tourism will remain heavily in favour of Spain for the foreseeable future, although there are also prospects for an increase in Spanish visitors to Israel.

LET US DEAL with the political side of the Spanish-Israeli scene first. Of course, our hosts repeatedly stressed the decisive role of Jews in the formation of the Iberian peninsula's culture in its earliest stages and also the fact that 500 years after the expulsion of Jews from Spain, Ladino is still spoken by many Jews in Israel.

(Rather naively I asked one Iberian official if he could understand Ladino, he having visited Israel twice already. He looked surprised and answered, "Perfectly, of course.")

It was pointed out to us that the ancient Jewish presence in Spain has never been forgotten, even though little of the Jewish heritage had survived. It was obvious that the presence of three Spanish-speaking Israelis in our group was a source of considerable gratification among the Spaniards we met. All the more so when one of these



Interior of a Madrid synagogue (left); statue of Maimonides in Cordoba.



(Nuno, Weigert)

Israelis acted as interpreter for officials who could not address us in English.

In the beginning of our visit it seemed to us that government officials tended to give our delegation a lower profile. For example, a young man who had only begun his duties at the tourism ministry a month previously, was sent to meet us at an official lunch.

It came as a surprise, therefore, when we were later told that we had a meeting the next day with Minister of Transport, Tourism and Communications, Enrique Carlos Barón.

Barón, 39, a professor of economics, turned out to be a handsome, pleasant-spoken man speaking English, who surprised us by saying that 20 years ago he had spent some time in two kibbutzim, Degania Aleph and Ginosar. He had fond memories of his stay in our country.

Cautious about relations between Spain and Israel, he said this question of course concerned the Foreign Ministry. But he said frankly that there were no immediate prospects of diplomatic relations being established.

On the other hand, he noted that the socialist government in Madrid is working to strengthen ties with Israel and that while there is no disagreement in principle within the party to establishing relations with Israel, the Spanish government will

decide on the appropriate time to make such a move.

He said that the Spanish government has close ties with Arab countries and is sensitive to such questions as the Israeli presence in Lebanon, and awaits a more favourable international climate before deciding on the question of Israeli relations.

A FAR MORE blunt view was expressed on this subject by the deputy editor of the popular *El País* daily, Augusto Delgado. He declared that the socialist government simply "lacks courage" and is "afraid" of Arab reaction.

Delgado made no secret of the fact that his paper is all for relations with Israel, and noted that he himself is of Moroccan extraction. He said that Spanish business circles exert a strong influence on the government in this matter because of their profitable connections with Arab countries.

The worsening economic situation at home (10 per cent of the work force is jobless) plays a big part, for the country's instability derives not from politics but from economics, he added.

Which also goes to explain the intense efforts of Spanish officials in promoting tourism — even despite the impressive statistics on tourism to Spain.

IGNACIO VASALIO, director-general

of tourism, pointed out that there are 42 million visitors to Spain annually, of whom about 25 million are "genuine" tourists. (Spain's population is more than 35 million.)

Vasallo pointed out that nothing officially had ever been done in Spain to promote tourism from Israel until this year when Iberia and El Al signed their agreement launching direct flights between the two countries. He said that the number of Israelis coming to Spain increased this year by 70 per cent, from 32,000 to 50,000. By next year, he said, the projection is from 60,000 to 70,000.

He noted that Israel is an important tourism market for Spain. While the number of Israelis is small compared to the over-all figures of other foreigners coming to Spain, yet the Israelis virtually all spend their stay in hotels. Which means an income for Spain in foreign currency.

On the other hand, Vasallo said, millions of tourists from other parts of Europe simply drive to Spain and stay in caravans or at campsites, thus spending comparatively less.

Other Spanish officials apparently have taken note of the shopping penchant of Israelis abroad. They pointed out that the Israeli tourist is a relatively bigger spender in shops than the average foreign visitor.

None of us could not but express enviousness when given facts about the tourism income in Spain: for

1983 the projected income is \$6 billion, plus another \$2b. in air fares and the buying of pesticides abroad.

In addition, the tourist industry engages a total of 1.2 million workers. Such statistics should make our Israeli tourism officials think very hard.

THE DIRECT air link has also brought another development. There has been a flow during the past month and a half of Spanish party and regional officials to Israel. During our stay in Madrid, there was an article by the diplomatic correspondent of *El País* on relations with Israel. He noted the (then) impending visit to Israel of Rafael Escudero, head of the Andalusia regional autonomous authority, and Seville Mayor Manuel Valle.

The writer noted this as a harbinger of better things to come although he, too, ruled out the prospect of any immediate relations with Israel.

But the feeling throughout our visit was that much is being done to correct the abnormal situation between our two countries, although the important thing is the development of culture, tourism and trade relations, which will make recognition inevitable when such ties reach a high point.

The Spanish tourism infrastructure obviously is ahead of Israel, as we could judge from our tours in Central Spain organized by Iberia

and conducted by the Julia Tours company.

POSSIBLY because we were an official group and a small one of a dozen persons, our trips were extremely well-organized and what we did see during a comparatively brief visit left no doubt as to the ability of the Spanish in handling their tourist trade.

The most enjoyable part of our tour was in Toledo. This beautiful ancient city, 70 km. south of Madrid, is perched on a huge crag surrounded on three sides in a tight curve by the River Tago, which forms a natural moat. It was thus easily defended and was the capital of medieval Spain and a major centre of Arab, Jewish and Christian life.

The three communities lived peacefully until the end of the 15th century. Of the many synagogues there only two are left. The older one, now called the Church of Santa Maria la Blanca, shows Arab craftsmanship in its decorative work, prevalent also in churches and other buildings there, and has a series of fine horseshoe arches with capitals. —It is said that during the peninsular war Napoleon's army used the synagogue (then a church) as a stable for its cavalry.

The other synagogue is the 14th century one called El Transito, which was built by Samuel Halevi, treasurer to King Peter I of Castile.

This king was known as Peter the Cruel — though there's no explanation why in permitting the synagogue to be built he didn't live up to his nickname.

The most magnificent view of Toledo is obtained from an inn on the heights overlooking the city. This is a *parador*, one of a chain of such state-owned hostels located at scenic spots around the country. They are either newly built or located in historical buildings.

The two we visited, the other at Segovia north of Madrid, are beautifully appointed with all modern facilities, but they are also full, with bookings being made months ahead. They are popular because they are all sited in splendid surroundings, which is not surprising because being state owned they apparently had the pick of the choicest locations.

At the other end of the scale, we were naturally curious about the extent of Spanish tourism to Israel. Figures quoted were less than full. But apparently the number is about 8,000 annually, many of them pilgrims.

With the introduction of direct flights and a number of promotion schemes, it is believed by both Spanish and Israeli tourism officials that the number will double in the not too distant future. The coming Christmas season should provide an indication, it is said.

The newly opened Israel tourist office in Madrid will begin fully operating soon and will encourage tourism to Israel through the Spanish media, press tours to Israel and film shows for officials and travel agents. More publicity is expected in October when 10 prominent Israeli scholars will attend a congress devoted to Judaism in Toledo.

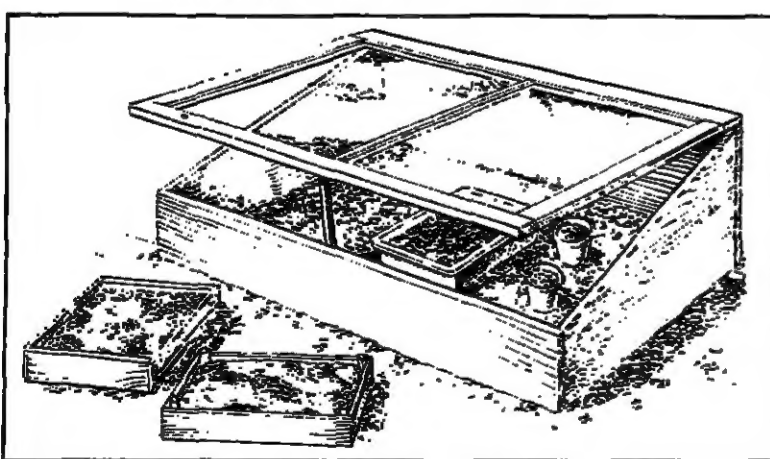
SURPRISINGLY, comment on normalization of relations has come almost exclusively from the Spanish side, in press articles and editorials and from the various officials who have recently visited Israel. In contrast, the Israelis have been equally surprising: for once they have been reticent and this undoubtedly is all to the good.

El Al itself has reason to be satisfied and believes that the direct flights will become profitable in about a year. The flights open new prospects for South Americans heading for Israel, for they now no longer need to take the longer flight via the U.S. but can make a shorter connection through Madrid with either Iberia or El Al.

A comment by Antonio Briones, head of the Tryp chain at whose hotel the Israeli newsmen stayed in Madrid, perhaps best typifies the current Spanish attitude towards Israel: "If one were to ask a Spaniard or an Israeli Sephardi if he loved Spain or Israel best, it would be equally as impertinent as if one were to ask a child whether he preferred his father or his mother."

THINKING AHEAD

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



An illustration of a sloping cold frame.

prepared seed boxes and place them in the frame (covered in cold weather) for protection and quick germination.

The list of annuals that may be grown to supplement your spring show of bulb blooms is nearly endless. Pick your favourites and when the seed packets you've planted have turned into seedlings about 10 cm. high, take them out carefully and transplant into perforated yogurt cups, filled with the

same growing medium. When these seedlings produce three to four pairs of leaves, transplant them again with the whole root ball intact to their final destination. Keep in mind the colours of future blooms and the height of each species you've planted to get the maximum effect.

Here are the English names of common annuals to be sown in September: African daisy, California poppy, clarkia, English daisy,

flax, gaillardia, godetia, larkspur, love-in-a-mist, marigold, nemesis, painted tongue, pansy, petunia, phlox, rudbeckia, snapdragon, stocks, sweet alyssum, toad flax and verbeira.

Straight to the spot. Not all flowers need a nursery. Many, such as the popular nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*, kova hanazeer in Hebrew) can be sown directly into a flower bed or container.

Also called capuchin, cress or canary bird vine, the nasturtium is a highly decorative and easy to grow annual, native to Mexico and Chile. It can be sown in every region of Israel in either September or February and appears in different shapes and colours — dwarf or climbing, single or double (filled), blooming in yellow (occasionally even in white), orange, pink and different shades of red.

Seeds should be sown in a soil that is not too rich. Don't use any fertilizer or manure for your nasturtiums, or you'll get only leaves — extraordinary large ones — but not a single flower.

Nature can be capricious. With all other decorative plants, the more plant food you give them, the richer they'll bloom. The nasturtium is an exception: the poorer the soil, the better it flowers! The dwarf kinds are excellent for borders, while the climbing sorts may be used as screens or in window boxes. The nasturtium blooms in hot or cold weather when planted in poor soil from the field.

Flowering occurs about two and a half months after sowing — and the nasturtium is a long-lasting bloomer. In severe winters it suffers temporarily from frost, hail and strong winds, but recovers quickly when weather conditions and temperatures change. Suitable "first aid" is the removal of damaged foliage and stems as well as cultivating and weeding when soil conditions allow. And remember: no plant food!

There is an unwelcome garden guest which likes this plant, the white cabbage butterfly, which glues its eggs onto the underside of nasturtium leaves. You should try to get rid of this fluttering intruder as soon as you spot it. If you don't act at once, dozens of hungry, greyish caterpillars soon emerge from the minute yellow eggs, leaving you with depleted stems. Eggs can easily be destroyed by thumb-pressure. If you miss your opportunity, you'll have to kill the caterpillars with insecticide. You may remember from previous columns that the nasturtium itself works as an insect repellent, mostly against aphids and nematodes.

Young seeds can be eaten pickled, like capers, and nasturtium leaves

may be eaten like lettuce. In Europe and North America, the nasturtium is held in high esteem as a potted plant (three to five seeds in a medium-sized flower pot). It is also attractive when hung in baskets or grown in balcony boxes.

Plant nasturtiums around your fruit trees to free them of plant lice. The climbing species (reaching a height of 100-120 cm.) are especially recommended for apple and other fruit trees.

Nasturtium are very cheap, and multi-purpose ornamental. Buy some seed and start growing right away!

"Cat in the sack." When we have an unexpected guest and need to prepare a quick meal, my wife often says: "Walter, empty one of the sacks!" She is referring to the "cat in the sack" potatoes I've been growing successfully for several years in my garden, following the advice of a *Post* reader from Manchester. One sack generally provides a tasty potato dish for two to three people.

Early September is a suitable time for potato sowing. Get an empty compost (plastic) sack, pinch two or three small holes in the bottom and fill it up to two-thirds with well-manured soil. (Don't forget to ensure good drainage by putting some gravel over the holes before filling). Then place four small sticks in the corners to hold the surface open, set a germinating potato (with visible eye-sprouts) in the middle and cover it with a layer of 10 cm. of the same rich soil. Keep the soil slightly

moist and place the sack in a sunny position. As the foliage gets higher and higher, add additional soil to reach the rim of the sack and continue watering regularly. Your harvest will be ready in early December.

More vegetables. Only plants sown early in autumn (September) will be strong enough to resist winter weather. Sow celery, lettuce, red and white cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, kohlrabi, and Swiss chard (for spinach) in a nursery frame; and beetroot, carrots, radishes (small and large), onion bulbets, garlic, peas, broad beans, and common spinach directly into a vegetable bed. This is also a suitable time to set out runner cuttings from strawberries.

Herbs at home. Many kitchen herbs can be sown in a herb corner (not too far from the kitchen) in the garden or in small containers. Sow

the following in September: garden cress (*rashad* in Hebrew), parsley, dill, thyme, mustard, borage and coriander.

Lawn lore. To keep the lawn "working" as long as possible before its dormancy, plant food should be provided now. Use sulphate of ammonia, urea or well-rotted and sieved compost. Water by sprinkler immediately after feeding. During the cooler period of the second half of September, sprinkling time may be reduced to two or three times weekly. Regular mowing is essential for the maintenance of a good lawn: get into the routine of mowing at least once a week.

To reduce damage by mole crickets and other insects, two kinds of poisons are effective: *safsan* and *discol*, both available from seed shops and garden centres. New lawns may still be planted, until the end of October.

Saintly rabbinical scholar

Rabbi Abraham Kroll who passed away in Jerusalem last month aged 71, whose *shloshim* was marked last week-end, served the *Ohel Aharon* congregation of Kiryat Shmuel in the capital since his aliya in 1967. His lecture-sermons on Shabbat afternoon drew large crowds from all over the city.

He was a native of Lodz (Poland), where his father was a member of the city's rabbinate. The Holocaust

caught him and his young family in Warsaw, but he managed to escape from the ghetto, not without having suffered serious physical injury.

After serving several years as a rabbi in Brussels, he established himself in Jerusalem. In him religious Jewry has lost a great and saintly rabbinical scholar — a popular preacher who succeeded in reconciling men with God and his Torah. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

A.C.

The Israel Electric Corporation

advises consumers that the Corporation's offices will be closed on Friday, September 16, 1983 (Yom Kippur eve), and from Wednesday, September 21 (eve of Succot) until Friday, September 30, 1983, inclusive. During these periods, skeleton staffs will be on duty to deal with emergencies. Particulars regarding these services are available from the following telephone numbers:

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Hadera: 063-24791
Tiberias: 067-92275
Nahariya: 04-923456
Afula: 065-92511
Safed: 067-70211
Southern Region:
Technical Centre: 03-339933
Eilat: 059-72117

Ashdod: 055-34155
Dan Region: 03-614343
Ashkelon: 051-22146, 051-24841
Beersheba: 057-39441
Netanya: 053-22901
Petah Tikva: 03-9225131
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The Corporation requests consumers to pay electricity accounts promptly. For consumers' convenience, accounts may be paid at all branches of banks and the Post Office Bank. In addition, special cashier counters will be opened at the Corporation's offices on a rotation basis, where accounts may be paid by prior telephone arrangement. This applies also to the payment of accounts for connection to the electricity grid. Details concerning the opening of these counters may be obtained from the above telephone numbers.

The Israel Electric Corporation wishes all consumers, and the entire House of Israel, a most Happy New Year and G'mar Hatima Tiva.

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Inside the 'grey' clearing house banking system

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A "grey banking system" which handles about five to six billion shekels (about \$100 million) a year exists in Israel.

"This secondary network, which deals only in shekels, consists of a considerable number of clearing houses — which incidentally do not cooperate with each other. They are entirely legal, but the system they operate takes unfair advantages over the normal commercial banking system since it is not subjected to regular banking regulations, such as liquidity requirements (which allow a bank to lend only a certain percentage of the funds it has)," one banker, who has made a thorough study of the subject, and who wishes to remain anonymous, recently told *The Jerusalem Post*.

He added that "if these clearing houses had to meet liquidity requirements, they would be forced to wind up their businesses in the shortest possible time since they would lose their financial advantages over normal, government supervised operations."

Asked why the Finance Ministry has not taken steps to enforce banking regulations on this grey banking network, this banker gave two main reasons. "Firstly, the authorities simply do not have the required manpower; and secondly, and perhaps more importantly, these clearing houses are run by some of the country's leading economic enterprises, which have con-

siderable political clout. Can you imagine the authorities trying to tackle a clearing house run by a kibbutz movement?"

The grey money market came into existence about three years ago in order to bypass the "volume ceilings" imposed on the banks by the Bank of Israel, which was trying to cool off the country's frenetic financial activity. These volume limits were imposed on the banks — and only on the banks.

"The immediate result," this banker said, "was for, let us say, Holding Company A, which controlled, in all or in part, the activities of scores of industrial and commercial firms, to set up its own clearing house."

For example, let us say that Firm X had a surplus of IS100,000 for a few months. Instead of depositing it in a bank, Firm X deposited it with Holding Company A, which in turn lent it to Firm Y which needed working capital. Soon, scores of firms were depositing and borrowing funds from their parent company, Holding Company A.

All the other holding companies set up similar arrangements.

This entire grey banking system should have disappeared soon after Moshe Mandelbaum became governor of the Bank of Israel, for one of his first steps was to abolish the volume ceilings.

But by then, these clearing houses had assumed a life of their own, for they were beneficial to

both the holding company and its firms.

Using our example, although Firm X was in theory an independent company, and fought to control its affairs as it saw fit within the general directives from the holding company, the latter had a much better chance of controlling Firm X when it was in debt to its mother company.

"Even within huge economic enterprises such as holding companies there is a constant jockeying for position by individuals to increase their power, although they are all theoretically working for the same goal. The general goal is one thing, personal goals are another."

Firm X accepted this interference in its internal affairs because it received much better financial terms from its parent company than from a bank.

For example, Holding Company A pays Firm X an effective annual interest rate of about 200 per cent for the money it deposits. And if Firm X has to borrow money a few months later, it can borrow money at an effective annual interest rate of about 201 to 203 per cent.

The gap in interest rates at the regular banks is much greater. The banks pay a maximum effective rate of about 155 per cent a year and this only on large deposits, of IS10m. or more. Smaller sums earn much less interest.

Yet when a firm comes to borrow money, it has to pay an effective annual rate of 170 per cent if it is a

prime customer. Other customers have to pay more, often as much as 250 per cent a year. (And an eight per cent banking fee must also be paid.)

Thus, the private clearing houses have a definite financial advantage.

Sometimes it happens that the holding companies or kibbutz movements have more money on deposit than they can lend out. "And since unused money in an inflationary economy is money which rapidly loses its value," these clearing houses have two choices: to deposit these excess funds with a regular bank (the banks handled about five to ten per cent of all the funds in this grey banking system), or to go to a private money lender — which represents a tertiary grey banking system in its own right.

At the bank, the holding company's clearing house gets the usual rate of interest. But the private money lender does not have a fixed rate of interest. He generally pays and charges about ten per cent above the cost-of-living index and twenty per cent above the dollar rate.

The money lender makes a living by charging about one quarter of one per cent (about 2.5 promil) of the sum handled. Since the loans can run into "tens of millions" of shekels, he makes a nice profit.

Some five to six billion shekels circulate in this secondary banking system, about one-tenth of the funds which circulate in the shekel accounts of the regular banks.

Some five to six billion shekels circulate in this secondary banking system, about one-tenth of the funds which circulate in the shekel accounts of the regular banks.

Kibbutzim moving rapidly to industry

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The trend towards industrialization in the kibbutzim is proceeding at a rapid rate.

"If today, about 50 per cent of our income comes from agriculture and the rest from industry, by the end of the present decade the ratio will probably be 30 per cent (agriculture) to 70 per cent (industry)," Oded Winkler, coordinator of the kibbutz industries — some 360 plants in 250 kibbutzim — said yesterday.

He was speaking on the eve of the annual meeting of the Association of Kibbutz Industries which opens tomorrow, at Shefayim, near Tel Aviv.

"The simple fact is that our agricultural expansion is limited, not only to the lack of water and land, but also to markets, both locally and abroad," Winkler said, adding "on the other hand an ever greater percentage of our youngsters are going to the universities and want to work in high technology industries. In some kibbutzim, between 20 and 30 per cent of the youth are university graduates."

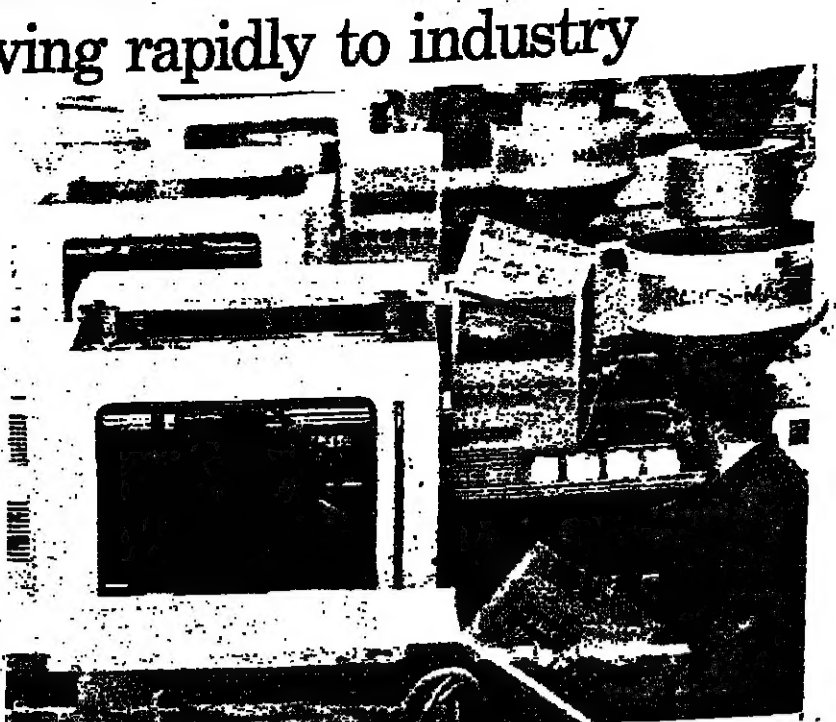
"If sales are equally distributed between agriculture and industry today, agriculture provides only 45 per cent of the profits, and industry 55 per cent," he said.

Winkler said the output per kibbutz worker in industry is much above the national average. "Each kibbutz worker produces goods valued at \$62,700 a year, compared to the national average of \$50,800." The difference runs through all fields of endeavour.

For example, a kibbutz worker in the chemical field has an output of \$106,000 a year, compared to the national average of \$84,000; in plastics, \$99,000 to \$56,000; in metalwork, \$54,000 to \$45,000; processed food, \$83,000 to \$71,000; and electronics, \$58,000 to \$50,000.

"There are two main reasons for this," Winkler said. "Firstly, the kibbutz industries bear down heavily on automation; secondly, kibbutz members are highly motivated. 'We simply don't have labour problems, never mind strikes.'"

In giving figures for the 1981/82 "kibbutz year," which stretches from October 1 through September 30 (roughly parallel to the Hebrew year), Winkler noted that only three



Injection moulding machines manufacturing parts for irrigation system on Kibbutz Magal, east of Hadera. (Lester Millman)

percent of all Israelis live in kibbutzim, yet they produce 45 per cent of agricultural produce, and 5.8 per cent of all industrial output.

"We don't have figures for the 1982/83 kibbutz year, which just ended," he said, but noted that 1981/82 figures, and estimates of 1982/83, showed that the kibbutz industries had more or less marked time. "And this must be considered against our hopes to grow by 10 to 12 per cent a year."

In 1981/82, investments in industrial plants, methods, etc. dropped by 30 per cent to \$60m. This was due to the lack of government help, and smaller profits in Israel and abroad. Last year, investments were estimated at about \$80m.

Total kibbutz output in 1981/82 stood at about \$180m., of which \$196m. was exports. (Exports fell from \$213m. in the previous year, 1980/81.)

Thirty per cent of exports were in the plastics field, 28 per cent in processed food, 25 per cent in metal goods, with other items, such as furniture and electronics making up less than six per cent each. Fifty per cent of the exports went to Europe, 22 per cent to the U.S., nine per cent to Asia, and seven per cent to Africa.

Last year (1982/83) was, like the year before, a bad one, since "imported goods, under the government's economic policies, received a subsidy of 25 per cent. This cut our profit margin to the bone," Winkler said.

"As for the present and coming years, the kibbutz industries are going to bear down heavily on research and development. 'We hope to invest five per cent of our sales in this field, somewhere between \$30m. and \$50m.'"

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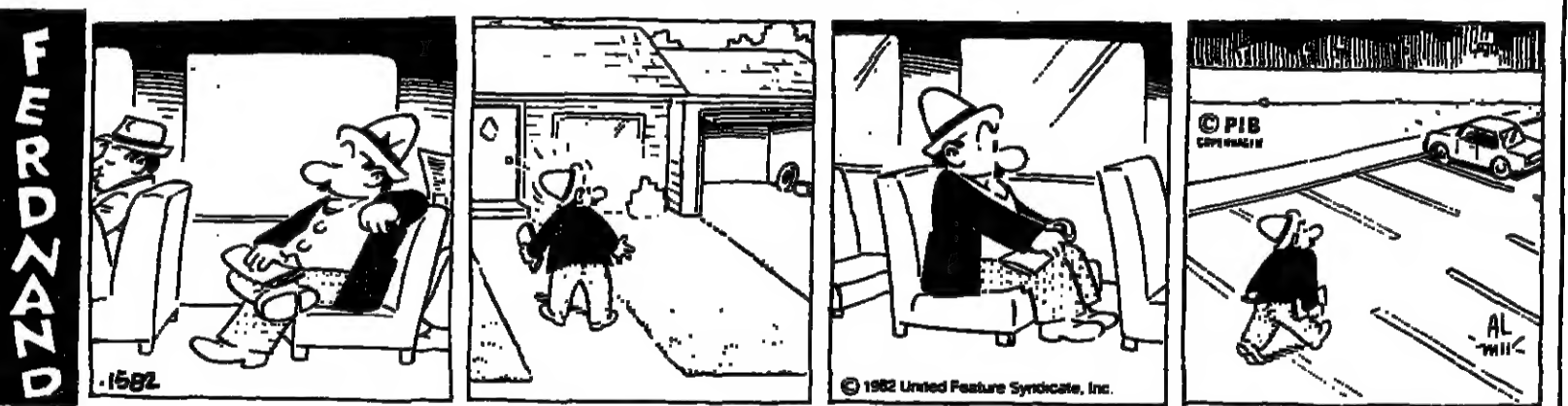
\$6m. Haifa Port plan vetoed

HAIFA. — The Treasury has vetoed a proposed \$6 million Ports Authority investment to deepen the Dagon silo wharf in Haifa Port which would have fitted it to berth bigger grain ships.

The authority intended to make the investment from its own fund to accommodate the bigger and more economical grain ships now employed in bringing in the country's two million tons of annual grain imports.

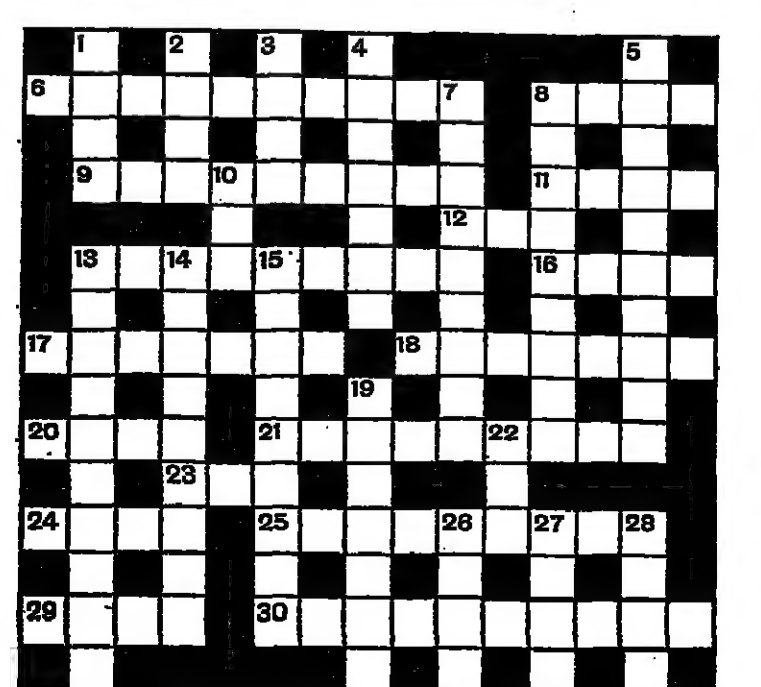
The bigger ships were bought by the Zim and El Yam shipping companies at the insistence of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce which imports the grain.

The present wharf can accommodate ships carrying only up to 40,000 tons of grain, forcing the bigger vessels to unload a third of their cargo at the new container terminal in the port, before being able to move in for the efficient Dagon discharging operation.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

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| <p>ACROSS</p> <p>6 June reveals broken up by one who booked round-the-world trip (5, 5)</p> <p>8 Light-weight horse fodder (4)</p> <p>9 The "Goodnight Waltz" at the cobbler's ball (4, 5)</p> <p>11 English measure of Israeli foot (4)</p> <p>12 Careless direction for which the driver is responsible (3)</p> <p>13 Saccharin offered as a bribe (9)</p> <p>16 Pain resulting when redskin forfeits a quiet start (4)</p> <p>17 Mother gets headwear in for Eastern mystic (7)</p> <p>18 Vulgar vegetable aboard ship provided by old Greek money (7)</p> <p>20 Audibly negative rate of speed (4)</p> <p>21 The French take off clothes and she washes them (9)</p> <p>23 Semi-fierce exclamation of disapproval (3)</p> <p>24 Source of many a flare-up in Sicily (4)</p> <p>25 Big Ben not set right by a Wirral town (9)</p> <p>29 Cockney chap at bay in a small way (4)</p> <p>30 Correct wear for adjustment on parade (5, 5)</p> | <p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Instruction to the knitter: drink beer with girl (4)</p> <p>2 Information from all quarters (4)</p> <p>3 Rising prima donna becomes greedy (4)</p> <p>4 Domestic task for one who is pressing his suit (7)</p> <p>5 Investments in swings and roundabouts when equally distributed (4, 6)</p> <p>7 Cursed flower of Devon packed for transport (9)</p> <p>8 Eager aunt arranged to act as security (9)</p> <p>10 Draw that could produce 20 (3)</p> <p>13 Inert state of Bam's tribe (10)</p> <p>14 The conductor's duty: take what the passenger ought to offer (5, 4)</p> <p>15 Loud landmark catering for ministerial refreshment? (6, 3)</p> <p>19 Sweet deceivers (7)</p> <p>22 Fit up in fright (3)</p> <p>26 Money for a bit of music (4)</p> <p>27 Individual performance to take a new direction (4)</p> <p>28 Outstanding feature of one's disposition (4)</p> |
|---|--|



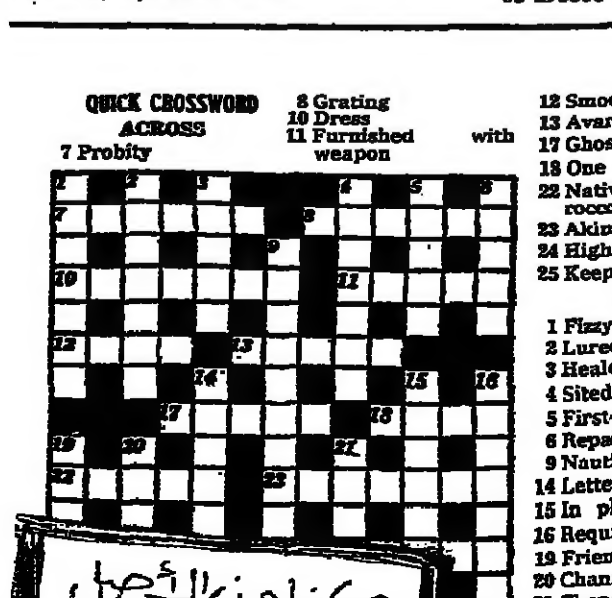
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- Netanya: Itamar, 62 Petah-Tikva, 40967.
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- Ashdod 2222. Ashkelon 23333. Bat Yam 585566. Beersheva 78333. Eilat 72333. Haifa 803334. Hadera 22333. Holon 803334. Nahariya 923333. Nazareth 54333. Netanya 23333. Petah Tikva 912333. Rehovot 056-51333. Rishon LeZion 942333. Safed 30333. Tiberias 20111.
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WHAT'S ON

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Jerusalem

MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Moritz Appenheim. First Jewish Painter (opening tomorrow). Tip of the iceberg No. 2. New Acquisitions of Israeli Art. Co-termining Exhibitions: Mario Merz, Italian artist. From "The Muppets" in Hollywood. China and the Islamic World, ceramic influences. George Segal, sculptures. Oil Lamp Section: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology. Primitive Art: Looking at Pictures; Permanent Exhibit in Primitive Art. Contemporary Israeli Art. Special Exhibits: New 5th century Byzantine Church mosaic; Torah Finales (Romanian) produced in San'a by Yemenite Jewish goldsmiths at beginning of 20th century. Rockefeller Museum: Jewish Kingdom Fortified at Kadesh Barnea; Wonderful World of Paper (Pavilion Centre next to Rockefeller Museum).

Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour in English. 3: Guided tour of Archaeology. Galleries in English: 3:30. Film: "The Muppets in Hollywood" for children.

CONDUCTED TOURS

HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations • Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. • Information, reservations: 02-414333, 02-425271.

Haherut LeYotzei

1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.

2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Britanum Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Room 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-483319.

American Mizrahi Women. Free Morning Tours — 8 Aikalei Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS

Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Henry Cartier-Bresson, Photographer. Picasso, Suite Vollard. A.R. Penck. Expedition to the Holy Land. Seventeenth Century Dutch and Flemish Painting. Eighteenth Century Italian Painting. Impressionism and Post-Impressionism. Twentieth Century Art in Europe and United States. Archipelago. Early Works 1910-1921. Selection of Israeli Art from Museum collection.

Visiting Hours: Fri. closed. Sat. 10-2. Sun. 10-10. Helene Rubinstein Pavilion. Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 9-5; Fri. 9-10.2. Fri. closed.

CONDUCTED TOURS

WIZO — Tel Aviv, Tel. 20187, 343106.

PIONEER WOMEN — NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Call for reservations: Tel Aviv, 256096.

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QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Drawers, 3 Allgo, 5 Apple, 9 Embroid, 10 Norweg, 12 After, 13 Rest, 14 Porch, 15 Side, 16 Planned, 22 Auction, 23 Sleep, 24 Extra, 25 Extinct, DOWN: 1 Drain, 2 The Good Earth, 3 A Star, 4, 5, mate, 6 Inert, 7 Natural, 12 Resolute, 13 Special, 15 Nankeen, 16 Sponge, 18 Desert, 20 Asset, 21 Depot.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8:40 Maths • 9:00 Language and Communications 1-5 • 9:25 English 6-10,000 Geography 5-6 • 10:30 Raga and Dodi • 11:00 Citizenship 11-25 English 5-11,45 English 7-12 • 12:05 English 8-13,00 Science 7-12 • 13:00 Surprise Train 15:20 Touch (repeat) 15:45 Follow Me — English for Adults 16:00 The Heart (part 2) 16:30 Sumsum Street (part 1) 17:00 A New Evening — live magazine.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17:30 Different Strokes
18:00 Nature film about the cheetah
ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES:
18:30 News roundup
18:32 Sports
19:27 Programme Trailer
19:30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with a news roundup
20:03 Fume: Blood, Sweat, Circuits
20:50 Beauty Spot
21:00 Mabat Newsreel
21:30 Eschiod — police drama series.
Spanish: Eight
22:20 This is the Time
23:10 The Return of Yehiel Segal — documentary about an ex-alcoholic
23:35 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17:30 Cartoon: French Hour 18:30 (JTV) 3 Little House in the Prairie 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Barney Miller 21:00 100 Great Paintings 21:10 Partners in Crime 22:00 News in English 22:15 Love Boat

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6:02 Musical Clock
7:07 Prokofiev: Classical Symphony (Pavlov); Fernando Collori: Guitar Concerto (Mihail Zelenka); J.C. Back: Symphony, Op. 2, No. 2; Concerto for Flute and Oboe (Holger Nicol; Bamberg, Maag); Copland: 4 Episodes from Rodeo (Bernstein); Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 26, in D Major (Bert Schneider, Rochester, Zimman); Bizet: L'Arlesienne, Suite No. 2 (Bernstein); Claude Bolling: Suite for Flute and Piano (Rampal, Bolling); Elgar: Cello Concerto (Jacqueline du Pre, New Philharmonia, Barenboim); Brahms: Piano Trio No. 2, Op. 27 (Vivaldi, Maltzer; Symphony No. 5 (Los Angeles, Zubin Mehta)
12:00 The Clarinet — Alexei Freid: Clarinet Concerto; Danz: Quintet, Op. 36, 1; Milhaud: Suite for Violin, Clarinet, Piano; Beethoven: Octet for 2 Clarinets, 2 Oboes, 2 Bassoons and 2 Horns
13:05 Rossini: Semiramide Overture; Weber: Variations for Clarinet and Piano, Op. 33; Clarinet: The Music Teacher; Grieg: Norwegian Dances for Piano (fourhands); Mendelssohn: Quartet, Op. 44 (Finn Arnes); Beethoven: Symphony No. 2 (Vienna Philharmonic, Bernstein)
15:00 Little Concert
15:30 Youth Programme — The Israel Chamber Orchestra, Arieh Vardi, conductor and commentator; with Mira Zakai and Diana Belzberg — works by Corelli, Scarlatti, Dufay, Spanish Folk songs; Songs in Ladino
16:30 The Jerusalem Symphony

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Faden: Revenge; Edison: Octopussy 1,45, 6:30, 9; Habimah: Fun: Kfir: One From the Heart; Mithras: Breathless 7, 9:15; Ophir: Dudes Ka-Den 4, 7, 9:15; Ophir: Midnight Express 4, 6:30, 9; Golden Pond 4; Orna: Superman III 4, 6:45, 9; Roni: Time Bandits: Semtex: France 7, 9:30; Bimenes: Ha'amer: Pauline on the Beach 7:29; Cinema One: Life of Brian 7:30; Israel Museum: Muppets in Hollywood 3:30; Cinequest: Mamma Roma 7; L'Enfance Nue 9 (small hall); Kluge 9:30.

TEL AVIV 4, 7, 9, 15, 9:30
Alhambra: The Long Good Friday 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Ben-Yehuda: 13 Hammers: Frau 4, 7:30, 9:30; Kuni Lebed in Cairo 5:30; Chen 1: Blue Thunder 4:30, 7, 9:30; Chen 2: Officer and a Gentleman 4:30; Chen 3: Sophie's Choice 6:30, 9:30; Chen 4: Camer: Ben 10:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30; Chen 5: Man from Snowy River 10:30, 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Cinema One: Bobby Joe: Dekel: Midnight Express 7, 9:30; Bimenes: Season Robison 7:15, 9:30; Robert: Superman III 4:15, 7, 9:30; Gatz: My Favorite Year: Garden of Another Way 5:15, 7:30, 9:30; Scores of Ninth 4; Hodi: Breathless: Les 1: Year of Living Dangerously 4, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Les 11: The Good Earth 7:15, 9:30; Finch 7, 9:30; Limer: Christmas 11; Maxima: Love to Drive Girls Crazy: Megarab: Love 4:15,

HAIFA

Amos: Blue Thunder 4, 7, 9:30; Ely: Breathless: Ophir: 13 Hammers 7:15, 9:30; Le: Guigulio 4; Ophir: Superman III 4, 7, 9:30; Ronan: Gatz: Krull 2:15, 9:30.

HERZLIYA

Benet: Officer and a Gentleman 9:30; Kuni: I and in Giza 7:30; Tiberet: Superman III 4, 7:15, 9:30.

HOLIN

Mithras: Blue Thunder 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Navev: Strike Force 7:30; Vane 4:30,

NETANYA

Amos: Blue Thunder 4, 7, 9:30; Ely: Breathless: Ophir: 13 Hammers 7:15, 9:30; Le: Guigulio 4; Ophir: Superman III 4, 7, 9:30; Ronan: Gatz: Krull 2:15, 9:30.

NETANYA

Amos: Blue Thunder 4, 7, 9:30; Ely: Breathless: Ophir: 13 Hammers 7:15, 9:30; Le: Guigulio 4; Ophir: Superman III 4, 7, 9:30; Ronan: Gatz: Krull 2:15, 9:30.

Unhappy start to year for market

TEL AVIV — It was clearly an auspicious beginning to the new year, at least as far as the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was concerned.

The statistics clearly delineated falling prices. The selling wave was felt early in the day as sell orders for options piled up. There were buyers to be found but they were not ready to step in at levels which were 5-10 per cent lower than before the four-day holiday recess. They waited patiently until prices were down by 15-20 per cent and then made their move.

The "big loser" among the options was the Delta-Gali 2 option which was felled for a loss of not less than 31.2 per cent.

No one was ready to suggest that yesterday's prices were "end of the year sales" or "bargain basement" prices. As the morning progressed the banks reported that sales orders were coming from holders of mutual funds and not from individual investors or portfolio managers.

The trading turnover was low — just under IS445 million. However, the falling prices encompassed a broad spectrum of securities. No fewer than 149 securities fell by margins of five per cent or more. Of these, 44 could not be traded due to an imbalance of sell-and-buy orders.

These securities were established as "sellers only" and were dropped automatically by the mandatory five per cent. Only two securities were registered as "buyers only." There were 19 other securities whose prices advanced by margins of more than five per cent.

The Volatility Index registered more than seven, indicating that sharply falling issues outpaced big gainers by a margin of seven-to-one.

The General Share Index, commercial banks excepted, wound up the session at 408.77, reflecting a loss of 2.73 per cent. Hardest hit were industrial securities whose index fell by 5.7 per cent. The service and trade group was down by more than four per cent.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

The commercial bank group, as its habit, continued to carve out the expected and customary gains. However even in this group there were some casualties. The Big Three notched 0.4 per cent gains. Union and Mizrahi were 0.5 per cent gainers while Israel General was 0.6 per cent higher. The Maritime Bank of Israel shares were hit for 10 per cent falls. The shares traded ex-rights from bases of 526 and 274, respectively. Danot 5.0 was down by 8.5 per cent while FIBI was clipped for a loss of 5.5 per cent.

Mortgage banks were slightly higher. Specialized financial institution issues were broadly lower and were led downwards by Contractors' Centre which fell by a full 10 per cent.

Insurance issues were down and the attendant options were even harder hit. Hadar 5.0 was 10 per cent lower, while its option was a 19.3 per cent loser.

Ten per cent losers were the order of the day among service and trade issues. These included: Delek(r), Teta 1.0 and 5.0 and Time Computers 1.0.

Land development, real estate and citrus plantation issues were broadly lower. Azorim was down by 10 per cent.

Industrial were hard hit and buyers generally appeared at levels which were 5-10 per cent under

their base. Elbit Computers, just for one example, traded ex-share bonus. The base price was 14,400 but this was lowered by a full 10 per cent, as a result of light selling pressures.

The shares of Elron, the parent company, were 3.2 per cent lower. Yitzhar 5.0 was 7.5 per cent lower while the attendant option at 38.5, reflected a 23 per cent fall.

The selling trend spilled over fully into the investment company group. Elgar(b) was clipped for a 15 per cent loss. Elro along with Elern(b) fell by 10 per cent.

Technology Storage and Oz Investments 0.5 were also among the 10 per cent losers, the Pama option 1 at 70 reflected a 30 per cent drubbing. Piryon was "sellers only" and at 342 established a new 1983 low.

The shares of Property and Building did not trade yesterday as the building concern announced its semi-annual results for the period ending June 30, 1983. The consolidated unaudited profit for the six months stood at IS349.5m, as compared with IS106m. a year earlier.

This reflected a nominal gain of 230 per cent and a real gain of 38 per cent when taking into account the 138 per cent rise in the cost-of-living index, on a year-to-year basis. However, the profits, after adjusting them for inflationary accounting, resulted in a IS13.3 million loss.

P & B further reported that the profit for the year ending December 31, 1982, after adjusting for inflationary accounting, stood at IS166.5m. The balance sheet total advanced by 193 per cent to IS1.1 billion.

Almost 80% devaluation for Zaire's currency

KINSHASA, Zaire (Reuters). — Zaire has devalued its currency by almost 80 per cent in international terms against the dollar in line with International Monetary Fund recommendations for reviving its economy.

Information Minister Kande Dzambulate went on state radio on Saturday to announce the decision, which was taken at a cabinet meeting on Friday.

The new value of the currency represents a domestic devaluation, calculated by working out the effective increase in the local cost of imports from abroad, of more than 480 per cent against the dollar.

The dollar is now valued at 29.9 Zaires, against a previous rate of 6.06 Zaires. The international devaluation of 79.7 per cent brings the currency almost down to the "parallel" or black market level of around 30 to 35 Zaires to the dollar.

Decline in mineral production, notably diamonds and copper, allied to corruption and mismanagement, have almost bankrupted the former Belgian colony, western bankers say.

An IMF team recently visited Zaire to discuss tighter economic controls in return for approving an aid programme for the country.

Dun & Bradstreet boss to take charge this week

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — David Bondi is to take up his post as general manager of Dun & Bradstreet (Israel) Ltd. on September 15, it was announced yesterday.

Bondi, 36, is a former commercial attaché of Israel in Chicago, and has considerable experience marketing for Israeli companies.

The outgoing general manager, Ilan Sachs, is taking up his appointment as general manager of Dun & Bradstreet (Italy), and will reside in Milan.

TOP PLANT. — Travenol Laboratories, of Ashdod, makers of medical equipment, has been selected as the plant turning out the best quality goods in competition with other Travenol plants in Canada, Japan, Australia and South America.

TIMBER. — Israeli furniture makers are now using wood from the tamarisk tree, which grows locally, to make a variety of types of furniture.

Company	Price	Change	%	Company	Price	Change	%	Company	Price	Change	%	Company	Price	Change	%
Commercial Banks				Land, Building, Citrus				Investment & Holding				Service & Utilities			
IDB	98000	—	—	Oron	190	43	+22.1	Amir	110	136	+1.9	Amir	110	136	+1.9
IDB p	4270	377	+18.4	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB A	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB B	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB C	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB D	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB E	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB F	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB G	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB H	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB I	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB J	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB K	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB L	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB M	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB N	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB O	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB P	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB Q	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB R	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB S	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB T	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB U	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB V	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB W	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB X	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB Y	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2
IDB Z	25305	1930	+7.6	Oron p	311	—	—	Amir p	211	33	+15.2	Amir p	211	33	+15.2

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SWEDEN	KRONA	7.5872	7.6625
NORWAY	KRONE	8.0254	8.1062
DENMARK	KRONE	6.2343	6.2970
FINLAND	MARK	10.4329	10.5379
CANADA	DOLLAR	48.2769	49.0653
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	52.5965	53.1253
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	53.2479	53.8842
BELEM	FRANC	11.1369	11.2489
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	32.0373	32.3944
ITALY	LIRE	37.976	37.8847
JAPAN	YEN	244.4750	246.9375

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Swiss FR	20.2247
French FR	27.6222
British FR	27.3540
German FR	7.4480
Dutch G	20.0582
Austrian S	31.9191
Swedish S	7.6244
Denish D	6.2491
Norwegian K	8.0802
Finland M	10.5178
Canada C	49.0160
Australia A	52.8948
Belgium B	53.4770
Belgium C	11.1556
Yen J	11.0980
Yen L	24.5308
Italian L	37.6551

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French FR	8.0945/70	per \$
Italian L	1804.50/70	per \$
Dutch G	3.0075/80	per \$
Yen	248.10/25	per \$
Denish D	9.6580/85	per \$
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Tishre 5, 5744 • Zil-Hajja 5, 1403

Why does Mr. Begin delay?

IT WAS ON Sunday, two weeks ago, that Menachem Begin told his cabinet colleagues he was determined to step down as prime minister. He could not go on carrying the burden, he explained without elaborating.

Since then Mr. Begin has gone on serving as premier, and he is still to submit his formal letter of resignation to President Chaim Herzog. He has not, it is true, been a very active premier, and yesterday, it was again his deputy, David Levy, who chaired the cabinet meeting. But he has not relinquished his post, and in the meantime he has made it impossible for the president to charge some other Knesset Member with the task of forming a new government.

This, of course, has been Mr. Begin's very purpose in a political exercise forced on him by his party colleagues, and which is without precedent in the country's constitutional history. By not resigning immediately after informing the cabinet the premier has allowed his Herut heir apparent, Yitzhak Shamir, time to complete negotiations with the present coalition partners for a reconstitution of the cabinet under the foreign minister's leadership.

If Mr. Shamir is successful, he will have the best chance of receiving the nod from Mr. Herzog, despite the fact that the Likud's parliamentary faction is second in size to the Alignment's.

Admittedly, this is only an assumption, and the president would, in principle, remain entirely free, as he pointed out himself on the radio last week, in the choice of a candidate for premier from within the Knesset. It was for this reason that Mr. Herzog did not think the delay in Mr. Begin's resignation was damaging to the status of the president.

But it is a reasonable assumption, for all that. The information that a certain Knesset Member already has the support of 63 of his colleagues for the premiership cannot fail to weigh heavily in the president's mind.

That is precisely why Mr. Begin's exercise has come under some considerable critical fire as making a mockery of the law. The premier is reported to be sensitive to the criticism, and anxious to go to the president as early as possible. Yet he keeps putting it off.

Why? The party motive is obvious. But perhaps there is a personal motive as well. Mr. Begin wants, above all, to quit as premier. He is, to put no finer point to it, exhausted and tired of the job. By delaying his departure, he is helping Mr. Shamir put the heat on Herut's allies to cut their haggling short and come up with a successor government — and thus he is helping himself.

If he were to resign without waiting for Mr. Shamir, he would be stuck with a "transition government" from which there could be no exit, and there would be far less incentive for the negotiators to wind up their business speedily and put a quick end to his own personal agony.

It may be objected that this, too, is only an assumption. But it is a reasonable — not to say charitable — enough assumption.

The Druse brotherhood

DRUSE ACADEMICIANS in this country have asked official permission to bring over for convalescence or adoption 30 Lebanese Druse children orphaned in the current blood-bath in the Shouf. It is to be hoped that the request will be given sympathetic consideration. Such a humanitarian gesture surely would not prejudice Israel's neutral stance in the newly erupted civil war between Druse and Christians in Lebanon.

On the other hand, having left the Shouf, Israel must on no account allow itself to be drawn back into that troubled mountain area, for example, by allowing its citizens and residents to cross the border in order to take part in the communal fighting there.

Israeli Druse soldiers and army veterans have for several weeks now been loudly arguing that they could not be expected to stand idly by while their brethren in Lebanon were being threatened with slaughter at the hands of the Phalangists and the Lebanese army. Strangely, these loyal Israelis have kept up the pressure on the government to let them organize their own expeditionary force into Lebanon even since it became crystal clear that pro-Syrian Druse were more perpetrators than victims of the massacre in the Shouf.

Last week the appeal to the government to allow volunteers to be despatched in aid of the embattled Druse of Lebanon was also joined by the Druse on the Golan Heights.

Such solicitude for the welfare of their brethren on the part of Israel's Druse is understandable, even touching. Would that Israel's Christians had evinced the same concern for their co-religionists in the Land of the Cedars. But such solicitude, and concern, must stop short of involving Israel, as a state, in quarrels in which it has no proper business to interfere.

EXCHANGE RATE ROUNDABOUT

By STEVEN E. PLAUT

HOW MUCH is a U.S. dollar worth today? About 60 shekels you say? Wrong. It is true that the nominal exchange rate, the one you see quoted in newspapers or posted at your local bank, is about 60 shekels per dollar. The problem is that almost none of Israel's foreign exchange operations take place at that rate.

Israel has always had a policy of maintaining a wide separation between the nominal exchange rate of its currency and the effective exchange rate — the "true" value or cost of a dollar, or other foreign currency.

This effective exchange rate is the actual rate at which most foreign exchange transactions take place, and take into account tariffs, taxes, quotas, subsidies and other factors that affect imports and exports.

Many of us still convert mentally shekel prices into dollar prices. When doing so according to the nominal exchange rate, everything these days seems outrageously expensive.

But the nominal rate is not the real value of the dollar. In principle, cost comparisons should be done using the higher effective exchange rate — and on the basis of that rate, Israeli prices would appear much more reasonable.

THE DIFFERENCE between the effective and the nominal exchange rate causes many problems, in addition to confusing anyone who uses the dollar to judge how expensive things are.

One effect of this divergence is a form of discrimination against new immigrants.

Suppose the exchange rate was 60 shekels to the dollar and that there were absolutely no tariffs or subsidies so that the effective rate was the same. If, suddenly, the government decided to effectively devalue the shekel by 50 per cent, the simplest way to do so would be to simply change the nominal exchange rate to 90 shekels to the dollar.

Alternatively, the government could leave the old exchange rate as it is, but slap a 50 per cent tariff on all imports, while granting a 50 per cent subsidy to all exports.

In the latter case, a 50 per cent effective devaluation occurs while the nominal rate remains unaltered.

The two alternative approaches would be equivalent for most purposes. In both cases, an importer would end up paying 90 shekels for each of the dollars he spent, while an exporter would receive 90 shekels for each dollar he brought in. Domestic industries would face the same degree of "protection" against foreign competition in both cases.

THERE ARE a number of reasons — all political — why governments have often preferred the latter route of divergence to the direct route of nominal devaluation.

Firstly, many politicians believe that national prestige is somehow measured by a "high" exchange rate, and so they seek to artificially hold up their exchange rates in order to inflate "national pride."

That is why the Russians ensure that their nominal ruble is worth more than the dollar, even though its true effective value, as approximated in the black market, is equal to about 10 cents.

French writer-politician André Malraux said in 1968: "Devaluation (of the French franc) is against the Gaullist myth; I am against devaluation."

BUT THERE ARE more important political considerations. When there is an effective devaluation caused by a change in tariffs and subsidies rather than through a simple nominal devaluation, in effect the government bureaucracy replaces the market as the grantor of profitability. Importers and exporters depend on the government, rather than the foreign exchange market. The government maintains control, and extracts its share of "gratitude" for its "favours."

Now if the bureaucracy simply acted as a pinch-hitter for the market and produced similar effective exchange rates, I would complain much less. But that is not the case. The government in fact produces a crazy complex of widely different exchange rates, where no two industries transact at the same effective rate. The cost to the

economy of this policy is mind-boggling.

But there are other problems as well. As it turns out, there are a few foreign exchange transactions that really do take place at the artificially low nominal exchange rate.

One example is tourism in both directions. Tourists from abroad convert their cash at the nominal rate, and in effect get too few shekels for their dollar. The result is that tourism in Israel has become expensive.

To correct some of the distortion, the government creates a new tentacle — the Tourism Ministry and a host of subsidies to hotels and other services which cater to tourists.

On the other hand, Israeli tourists going abroad purchase tourist services at the nominal exchange rate when they buy their dollars, and so pay too little, getting a wasteful bargain.

Tourism is the one and only "import" that Israel's new purchase that does not carry some duty or even VAT — the only foreign transaction they carry out at the nominal exchange rate.

Spending on tourism abroad is thus excessive; in effect it is subsidized. Once again the bureaucracy tries to awkwardly correct the damage with new tentacles — tax-financed television advertisements promoting Israel's own tourist sites and the new "travel tax" introduced by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor.

It should be emphasized that these are very poor "cures" compared to simply equating the nominal and effective exchange rates; that could be done by a cross-the-board cuts in tariffs and subsidies accompanied by a nominal devaluation.

Another group victimized by the policy is new immigrants. They bring their savings into the country only to find that a sizeable chunk is, in effect, expropriated upon arrival. Because they convert their savings according to the nominal rate, they get less than a true dollar's worth of shekels for each of their dollars converted.

New immigrants, unlike importers and exporters, have no access to the effective exchange rate.

It is true that Israelis also hold dollar savings, but in their case they

Dry Bones



are "compensated" for the fact that they redeem dollars at the low nominal rate by the fact that they originally underpaid for the same dollars when they started saving. Thus, the exchange rate policy hurts new immigrants only.

ONCE AGAIN, the government tries to correct the damage caused by one of its tentacles through use of another tentacle. In effect, the complex set of customs breaks granted to immigrants serve to compensate them for the fact that their savings are undervalued.

How much simpler it would be if the government simply eliminated the gap between effective and nominal rates. Then the immigrant would get his full dollar's worth out of his savings, even if all customs breaks and privileges were completely eliminated.

In contrast to the various complaints one sometimes hears about "favouritism" by the government, all these immigrant "rights" are really just making up for the damage done by the exchange rate policy.

There are other immigrant rights that also constitute compensation for poor government policies. For example, the government has virtually nationalized the credit and capital market and restricted the ability of banks to lend mortgage money.

So, instead of going to the bank for a mortgage, the government coerces immigrants into the Absorption Ministry. (Israelis are coerced into the Housing Ministry. But some of the "privileges" there require seniority on the waiting list — which immigrants don't have — so immigrants must go to the other ministry for essentially the same money.)

PERHAPS THE MOST common complaint by immigrants concerns their excessive dependence on the bureaucracy. Because of the exchange rate and mortgage restriction policies of the government, much of the work of the Absorption Ministry goes towards cleaning up the mess made by other government policies rather than tackling the true problems of absorption.

There are many economic reasons why the policy of separation of effective-versus-nominal exchange rates should be abandoned, as should be the credit-control policy. But one more reason is to liberate the immigrant and the Absorption Ministry from the red tape and heartache involved in "righting" the wrongs created by other foolish policies.

The writer is a lecturer at the Technion and is associated with the Israel Institute for social and economic welfare.

READERS' LETTERS

DO NOT FAIL US

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — One of the most interesting items in your paper is Readers' Letters, giving world reactions to Israel and your articles, many of which seem anti-Israel.

One feature Jews must consider is "Why have Israel?" As I see it, there is only one real justification: the Bible. Based on this, Jews are entitled to the whole of Israel and must have all of Israel. They are, however, obligated to carry out the commandments contained in the Bible. Based on history, Jews had the whole of Israel but lost it because of neglect of the Bible's rules; they were promised restoration later and urged to repent and deserve restoration.

Today, Jews have 22 per cent of the country, "Jordan" has 78 per cent. I have seen several small advertisements in your paper of the "Jordan is Palestine Committee" and find them fascinating. Obviously there are a few Jews who know their history and God's promises. It is noteworthy that about 25 per cent of the Jews of the world now live in Israel; the other 75 per cent cannot or will not go home. Russia and other dictatorships will not allow their Jews to go and the Jews in free countries pray (or some do) to be allowed to end their dispersion and be able to return to their land: empty words! Few bother or are interested.

If all Jews free to do so would 1) study their Bible and observe it by being observant Jews; 2) donate to a fund to let the world know the true facts about Judaism and Israel; 3) cease worshipping the idol of materialism (even in Israel) and be more spiritual; and 4) return to the Jewish homeland; then it is certain that there would be an end to anti-Israel feeling the world over. Because then, Jews would be 10,000,000 in Israel; they would populate all the land and your Arabs hostile to Israel would leave your jurisdiction to move to any of their own 21 other lands or the West.

Until you do these things, you will find that the PLO will thrive and so will all other anti-Israel nations, as thorns in your flesh, put there by the Almighty because of your stiff necks in not listening to the words of your Bible. For you were "chosen" to deliver a message to the world, to set an example to the world. Alas, your paper is full of pettiness, of the same strife as caused your destruction 2,000 years ago. Listen to your famous Prophets, not your petty, arguing politicians or irreligious secularists, or Neturei Karta fanatics. You can even save us from atomic destruction if you will listen to your Bible and follow its instructions. The world has tried every other -ism from capitalism to communism, militarism to pacifism. Judaism has a solution for every nation and religion: do not fail us.

ALIYA FLIGHT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In my dealings with Israel bureaucracy, there is one thing upon which I can depend: consistency. It consistently puts its own interests before those of the individual.

This was most evident on July 27 at Ben-Gurion Airport. There occurred an injustice which may undo much good done by those who support and speak well of Israel as a home — a place to live. It started with the El Al Aliya Flight which I used to effect my aliya. It was crowded: There were not enough hassidim for the many babies, and in Amsterdam we were not permitted to get out to stretch our legs.

The chess match, with the olim as pawns, continued in the 31st heat on the tarmac, listening to half an hour of speeches, including David Levy, Rafael Kotlovitz and Moshe Schechter, head of the North American Israel Aliya Centre. The latter two had the masochistic pleasure of staging this colossal public relations event — at the expense of those involved, the olim.

In keeping with the theme — the

HELPING ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I refer to the Gordons' chastisement of Deputy Prime Minister David Levy's minimalization of the importance of Jewish help to Israel with money (Letters — August 24).

It is not Mr. Levy who is "naive." If UJA and Israel Bonds were to stop, yet the Israel economy were left open to investment for growth and profits by all foreigners, I believe the result would be threefold:

1. Galut and Israeli Jews would see that it is not charity that helps foreign governmental support of Israel.
2. Galut Jews would stop thinking, as the Gordons do, that they are doing "all they can" to help the Jewish State. Aliya does that.
3. We Israelis would be freed a bit of our chnorrer mentality.

BARUCH J. HURWICH, M.D.
Jerusalem.

BEAUTIFUL JERUSALEM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Dr. Alfred Gottschalk, (Letters — August 4) says that "Jerusalem is clean and well-kept with flowers in bloom on every sidewalk and traffic island." This may well be so, but before he rushes into print to thank Mayor Teddy Kollek for all the effort and work put into "keeping Jerusalem such a fair and flowering city," I think he ought to have a closer look.

Unless there has been considerable improvement since I was in Jerusalem in February, I am sure that Dr. Gottschalk would not be so fulsome in his praise if he saw the area of the Jerusalem bus station, its vandalised underpass and an escalator which has been out of service from almost the time it was installed.

Parts of Jerusalem are very beautiful indeed, but some areas leave very much to be desired.

HARRY A. FARBEY
London.

ENGLISH POETRY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — May I make my annual appeal to all poets in the English language, but this time with a difference. Please submit no more than four poems in seven copies each, typewritten, of not more than one 11 x 8 1/2" sheet to me at the address below for the 1984 issue of Voices Israel, our annual poetry magazine in English, to be in my hands no later than December 31, 1983.

At the same time, I make this appeal for poetry for our 1985 magazine, our bar-mitzva issue, with the same rules as above, to be in my hands no later than June 30, 1984. Unlike previous years, these dates will be strictly adhered to.

REUBEN ROSE
Editor
Voices Israel
38 Nehemiah Street,
Haifa 32295.

The Jerusalem Post invites readers to send in letters to the Editor who will be pleased to consider them for publication. Letters which do not carry the full name and address of the writer cannot be considered. The writer's identity will be withheld from publication only if this is warranted by special circumstances.

Please be brief. The Editor retains the right to shorten letters. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. Letters not accepted for publication will only be returned if this is specially requested and a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed.

POSTSCRIPTS

CHILDREN enlisted by the Council for a Beautiful Israel in its "Beautiful Beaches" campaign often encountered angry responses when they asked adult bathers to clean up after themselves. Children aged four to 14 took part in the campaign this summer. Equipped with a "beach guard" hat printed with the council's symbol and plastic collection bags, the children

volunteered to collect litter and to educate their elders. Many times, adults shouted at the children about their "hutza" in suggesting that they clean up. But the council, which operated the campaign in cooperation with an Israel TV children's programme, plans to hold the campaign again in the hope that adults will eventually get the message.

J.S.I.

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